The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

The Oath of Allegiance Still Before the Senate.

The Confiscation and Internal Revenue Measures in the House.

All Cotton to be Taxed Two Cents Per Pound.

Clothing Packages for Soldiers Can be Sent by Mail.

DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TIMES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

GEN. BUTLER'S HOPES.

Gen. Butler's departure to-day was full of interest to all the friends of prisoners in Richmond, who knew that he went away hopeful of being able to effect the exchange of all now pining in the Libby and Belle Isle within a month, if he is not again interfered with. He will not recede an inch from the high ground he has taken with the Confederate authorities.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE AND MR. LINCOLN.

News comes from Annapolis to-night that the resolution introduced into the Maryland Legislature nominating Mr. Lincoln cannot be passed through that body.

PROSPECTS IN GEN. BANKS' DEPARTMENT.

An officer of Gen. Banks' command writes to a friend here that before the 1st of June the whole country west of the Mississippi will be clear of rebels in arms. Large quantities of cotton come within our lines from plantations in the interior of Texas.

A WISCONSIN JUDGE TO BE IMPEACHED.

A memorial from Wisconsin, strongly signed, will be presented to the House soon, praying for the impeachment and trial of a Judge of the United States Supreme Court for bribery and corruption upon the bench in his circuit in the years 1861, '62 and 63.

THE NEW SECOND ASSISTANT-SECRETARY OF WAR.

Chas. A. Dana to-day entered on the duties of his office as Second Assistant-Secretary of War.

THE NEW-YORK COLLECTOR.

It is stated positively that the President has determined to retain Hiram Barney in the Collectorship of New-York, and to sustain him in the warfare made upon him to effect his removal. He was examined to-day before the Committee on Expenditures touching his management of the Custom-house.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

The Navy Department last week received the final decree of distribution from the Prize Courts at New-York and Philadelphia in the following cases:

Schooners *Hattie*, *St. George* and *Annie*, and bark *Sally Magee*, from the New-York Court, and 120 bales of cotton; schooner *Caroline and Virginia*, and cargo of the sloop *Secesh* and the steamer *Caroline*, from the Philadelphia Court. So soon as the proportionment is made at the office of the Fourth Auditor, the prize money will be ready for payment to the captors. Those in the naval service will receive theirs through the Paymaster upon whose books their names are; others will be paid by certificate on the Navy Agent nearest their place of residence.

GEN. SCHOFIELD.

The speech of Gratz Brown in the Senate yesterday developed a strong opposition among Missourians to the President's support of Gen. Schofield and his policy in the West. The feeling has been increased by the rumor that Gen. Schofield has received an important command in Tennessee, and will even supersede Gen. Foster.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN ALL TAKEN UP.

There is authority for stating that the great Five-twenty loan closed to-day, the entire amount of five hundred millions of dollars having been subscribed. The absorption during the present week has been very rapid, subscriptions having been made of over thirteen millions. No subscriptions made after to-day will be received.

COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War just authorized to be appointed, consists of Senators Wade of Ohio, Chandler of Michigan, and Harding of Oregon, and Representatives Gooch of Massachusetts, Julian of Indiana, Odell of New-York, and Loan of Missouri. This Committee is similar to the one heretofore in existence, the only difference being in the substitution of Messrs. Harding and Loan in the places of Messrs Andrew Johnson and Covode. The old Committee was appointed in Decembr, 1861, and closed its labors in 1863. The new one, in addition to its duties of inquiring into the conduct of the war, is instructed to examine into all contracts and engagements with any department of the Government, and is authorized to sit during the recess of Congress, at any place which may be deemed proper; beside this, every facility is provided for a thorough investigation, including the sending for persons and papers.

THE MISSOURI CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

The Missouri contested election cases are now being considered by the House Committee on Elections. Mr. Bruce, who contests the seat of Mr. Loan, addressed the Committee yesterday and to-day, and will continue his argument to-morrow. The Committee was full. There are five such cases from that State, and several of them will depend for their decision on the results of the contest now under consideration.

THE PROPOSED TAX ON LEAF TOBACCO.

It appears from a communication of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the Senate, presented by Senator Sherman to-day, that, in the Commissioner's opinion, the proposed tax of 20 per cent. on leaf tobacco would destroy the export trade, which now produced twenty millions of revenue. It estimates our stock at less than one-third of the produce of the world, and shows that more tobacco is grown in Europe than in this country, and that substitutes for the growth of this country are already driving it out of European markets. It is shown that the article is grown through South America, Northern and Southern Africa, the East and West Indies, Asia, all of Europe, excepting Britain and the Northern portion of the Continent, in every State and Territory in the United States, and in Canada. The export of Brazil has increased sevenfold in two years. Holland and Belgium have increased their product several hundred per cent. in two years; and other European States have made advancements, while France has absolutely restrained the cultivation by refusing to give permits. The report concludes that the United States does not control the tobacco trade, and that the capacity of other countries to grow all they need is ample.

THE TAX ON WHISKY.

There has been no further action by Congress on the question of a tax on whisky than was reported to the press yesterday. The amendment offered by Fernando Wood, and adopted, shows the true state of the case as regards that article. It is as follows:

Provided further, That all spirits on hand for sale, whether distilled prior to the date of this act or not, shall be subjected to the rates of duty provided by this act, from and after the 12th day of July, 1864, except that spirits which have been already taxed under the law approved July 1, 1862, shall not bear more than the additional or increased tax provided by the act.

There has been no action on the question as yet, to-day.

CLOTHING FOR SOLDIERS CAN BE SENT BY MAIL.

The following bill, having passed both Houses, now only awaits the President's signature to become a law:

"Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton or linen, and compressed in a package, not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States, at the rate of 8 cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe."

GEN. BLAIR.

Gen. Blair, of Missouri, has been appointed on the House Military Committee, in place of Mr. Loan, excused from service thereon.

LABORS OF THE MILITARY COMMISSION CLOSED.

The Military Commission, for several weeks past in session here, has concluded its labors.

C. C. Spaulding, tried for running goods across the Potomac into Virginia, has been honorably acquitted.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union,) presented the report of Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Department, on the subject of the proposed taxation of twenty per cent. on leaf tobacco, made at the instance of the Committee of Finance. Mr. Newton is adverse to the tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union,) all prior orders were postponed, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the proposed rule requiring an additional oath.

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, (Union,) proceeded to address the Senate on three propositions: Did the law of July, 1862, requiring the oath to be taken by officers include Senators? If it did not, was it constitutional? If it became operative, was it proper and expedient? He contended that this Government derived its powers from the Constitution. It had no anterior existence. The absence of the delegation of the power in the Constitution was the rejection of the power, as under the State Constitutions we are bound to show the existence of this power before we attempt to exercise it. Did this act of 1862 embrace Senators? He contended that it did not, and quoted various authorities in support of the argument that Senators were not officers within the meaning of the law. The Senate only had power to expel by a two-thirds vote, and not by impeachment. No two Senators agreed on this floor in regard to any question, and every Senator had a right to his individual opinions, subject only to the law, civil and criminal. He contended that a Senator was not a civil officer, under the language of the statute. The Constitution provided that no Senator should be appointed to a civil office during his term. The interpretation put upon the statute would be absurd, because then Senators would hold civil offices while they were on the floor. Senators and Representatives were only responsible to the Legislatures and constituencies of their respective States. The Senate was a body of men, and so was the House, and they derived all their powers, not under, but by the Constitution, and held their seats subject to no other part of the Government, except they are made so by the Constitution. Neither the President nor the other House had any right to question the acts of the Senate, because it would be a coercive power. The argument of the Senator from Massachusetts he considered unconstitutional and mischievous. The States were not to be reduced to territorial Governments, to come back into the Union at such time and in such manner as Congress might elect. There was nothing in the Confiscation law of the 17th of July, 1862, to support the law of the 2d of July, 1862, under which this rule is proposed to be applied to Senators. Mr. Johnson proceeded at length to explain the decision of the Chief-Justice, in the case of Mr. McCulloch *vs.* Maryland, quoted by Mr. Anthony yesterday. He contended that it did not apply here. The question was—Was there power to establish an United States Bank. If a man were loyal now and took the oath, would you turn him out and indict him for perjury, because he had at some time in the past committed the offence of treason? He would say not. Who knows but some of the Senators who had only taken the oath prescribed in the Constitution could not be relied upon, and had committed at some time offences against the United States? The war now upon us was waged under the Constitution for the suppression of the spirit of rebellion that would overthrow it. It was to be limited to the specific objects for which it was intended. Did we want the States back? Did we want the war terminated and this slaughter to cease? Did we want sound fraternal relations to be restored, and our former prosperity revived, and our nation to be placed in the front rank of the nations of the earth? Who would not say "Yes?" Can we get the seceded States back by measures to keep them out? Was it the purpose of this act of July to say to the people of the South: "Men, women and children, you are out of the Union now and forever," and that they should be slaughtered on their own thresholds unless they come in. This was not the view taken in 1862 when the act was passed. The people of the South, when the military power of the South was subdued, would again come into the fold of the Union under the provisions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. The social connections of the people of the South had much to do with their present condition. What a spectacle it would be to see six millions of people thrust out of the pale of the Government of the United States. But it would be infinitely worse to hold a proud and sensitive people in such a slavery as this would be. He was opposed to placing the negro on a political equality with the white, as a greater evil to the slave than the master. What man would not rather suffer death a thousand times than to be brought to political degradation. Such degradation was not necessary to the crushing of the rebellion and restoration of the Union. The day was fast approaching, if the power of the Government was exerted as it ought to be, when the military power of the rebellion would be crushed, and the people of the South would share in heart, as well as in deed, the blessings of a restored Union. In the language of Webster: "This Government of ours was not a consolidated, but a united one;" not

"Chaos-like, together crushed and bruised,
Not, like the world, harmoniously confused,
Where order in variety we see,
And, though all things differ, all agree."

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Union,) thought this was a simple proposition that every Senator should hereafter take the oath, or be excluded from this body. It was rather late in the day to say that we were doing a grievous wrong against persons whose hands were red with the blood of innocent loyal people, when we simply ask them or their representatives when they present themselves here to take such an oath as this. Admitting that a Senator was not a civil officer, does it follow that he is not embraced in the statute? They obtain their offices by election or appointment. Is not a Senator elected? Is not the President elected? Upon what principle do the learned Senators from Delaware and Maryland contend that this statute may not apply to Senators as well as other officers elected by the people? Without the fidelity required by the oath under this statute, the Constitution would become a dead letter. Its vital blood would be gone. With this it would endure forever. The omission of the particular form of the oath in the Constitution plainly gives the Senate power to establish one. The Senate was not to be more imbecile than a court of justice, and we have a right to go back and inquire into the antecedents of a person who demanded admission into this body. If, in the future, cases of injustice should arise under the rule, the Senate could repeal the law. In such case, he would cheerfully vote for it. Sufficient for the day was the evil thereof. The people of the North were not such fools as to fight such a war as this, and sacrifice 150,000 or 200,000 lives, and then turn around to the traitors, and tell them to come back, and sit in the councils of the nation. He would never consent to such folly and weakness.

Mr. Foot, of Vermont, (Union,) would alone discuss the question of the expediency of the above rule. Where was the propriety of incorporating into the rules of the Senate an obligation which the law of July, 1862, itself already imposed. The law in itself was a sufficient rule. A rule of the Senate could not make the statute any stronger than it was. There was no precedent for the rule. It implied that the law was defective, and there was no necessity for it.

The amendment of Mr. Powell was rejected by a vote of 12 ayes against 26 noes.

ADJOURNMENT.

On motion of Mr. Doolittle, the Senate adjourned until Monday, Mr. Saulsbury being entitled to the floor on the pending subject.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

REFUSAL TO ADJOURN.

The House, by a vote of 55 against 77, refused to adjourn until Monday.

A NEW RULE AND A NEW COMMITTEE.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule for the appointment of a Standing Committee, to consist of five members, to be entitled the "Committee on a Uniform System of Coinage, Weights and Measures," to whom shall be referred all communications on that subject.

The rule was adopted.

THE CONFISCATION ACT.

The House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution amendatory of the Confiscation Act.

Mr. Morris, of New-York, (Union,) was at a loss to see how the rebels could claim the protection of the Constitution. He did not know that they did, whatever claims to this effect might be set up by their sympathizers. Gentlemen might as well talk of an honest thief, as of an honest traitor. In the efforts to put down the rebellion, thousands of millions of dollars must be spent, and thousands of lives sacrificed. Ought not the traitors to be punished for this wanton sacrifice of life? And shall the offspring of the patriotic victims be required to pay the expenses of a war provoked by treason?

Mr. Chanler, of New-York, (Dem.,) inquired of his colleague in what spirit he would refuse to grant the offspring of a traitor the right to live in this country and enjoy the protection of the laws. Would his colleague deny to them the right of inheritance?

Mr. Morris replied that he would extend to the children the divine influence of Christianity, and protect them just as he would the children of the murdered loyalists in the North.

Mr. Chanler said, then the shafts of the gentleman would return upon himself. His colleague would protect the children of Jeff. Davis.

Mr. Morris said, if his colleague had not been wounded by his shaft, he would not have replied. He pursued his argument in favor of the confiscation of rebel estates. The landholders of the South had inaugurated the rebellion, and they were responsible for the result.

Mr. Rogers, of New-Jersey, (Dem.,) remarked that when an attempt was made to subvert the great principles which actuated our forefathers in the foundation of the Constitution by the passage of the joint resolution now pending, which was in conflict with the organic law, he would be derelict in his duty did he not rise and protest against the unconstitutional legislation proposed. He expressed his belief that there was a willful and cherished design on the part of those supporting the Administration to override the Constitution and blot out the principles of constitutional liberty vindicated and maintained by Washington, Jefferson, Madison and Jackson. He argued that they could no more confiscate estates beyond the life of a traitor, than they could work attainder of blood, which was prohibited by the Constitution. He charged the radical Abolitionists with the design to violate the plain provisions of the Constitution. Their attempt at legislation, if carried out, would drive the people of the South from their estates, and fill their places with free and slave negroes. God stay the hand of such philanthropy!

No further proceedings we taken on the Confiscation bill.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Revenue bill.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio (Dem.,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to, providing that all cotton in the hands of manufacturers, heretofore exempted, shall be taxed two cents per pound.

Mr. Brooks, of New-York (Dem.,) moved to strike out the drawback of two cents per pound, in all cases where the duty imposed by this act upon the cotton used in manufacture shall be satisfactorily shown to have been previously paid.

Messrs. Brooks, of New-York, Harrington and Voorhees, of Indiana, and J. C. Allen, of Illinois, advocated the amendment, the last two regarding such drawback as a bounty to manufacturers at the expense of the agricultural interests.

Messrs. Morrill, of Vermont, and Dawes, of Massachusetts, replied, showing that New-England pays its fair proportion of its taxation on its productions and industry.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Union,) participating in the debate, said at the last Congress he voted for all revenue measures. Whatever complaints might be uttered in Mr. Voorhees' district in Indiana as to the operation of those laws, there was no complaint in the loyal district which he (Washburne) represented. His constituents were not only willing to pay the present tax, but an additional tax to crush the rebellion and hang the traitors. The rebellion is to be crushed, and the States brought back, if necessary by subjugation.

Mr. Voorhees said that such a speech as Mr. Washburne had just delivered did not rise high enough to reach an honest man's contempt. When the real lovers of country, the Conservatives, assert their ascendency, such men as that gentleman will be buried in political oblivion. The Conservative members are not to be intimidated by loud talk. He would not defend the loyalty of his district from mere puerile insinuation.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, (Union,) replying to Mr. Voorhees about the restoration of the Democratic power, asked whether he had forgotten that under the last Administration the rebellion was organized, and that the men who controlled Buchanan are the men who control affairs at Richmond? Was it desired that such a party should be restored?

Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, (Union,) spoke in behalf of the farmers he represented, and in favor of encouraging manufactures.

J. C. Allen, of Illinois, (Dem.,) controverted the positions of the other gentlemen, insisting that the farmers did not receive just compensation.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) spoke in favor of protecting and encouraging American industry. In reply to Mr. Voorhees, he said those who have stood by the country would not be consigned to the political oblivion to which the gentlemen had adverted. No man who upheld the national flag and the cause of freedom was ever driven from a stage or railroad car by indignant soldiers.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. Voorhees claimed the floor.

Mr. Stevens said the subject had been exhausted, and everybody else. [Laughter.]

Mr. Voorhees replied to Mr. Kelly that the statement was utterly and unqualifiedly untrue. There was not one word of truth in the publication. Not an offensive word was said in his hearing. He got off the car at the place to which he paid his fare, and there was an end of it. Nothing the gentleman could say would induce him to a further answer. There must be something more respectable than came from his slanderous tongue.

Mr. Stevens said thirty years ago he heard the tariff question discussed by Southern men with Calhoun at their head, and by Webster and others on the opposite side. Their arguments were nearly as able as anything said here to-day. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brooks had no idea, when he offered his amendment, that it would put gentlemen from the East, West and Northwest in such commotion. His object in submitting it was to raise revenue and that the tax should reach all classes.

Mr. Dawes asked whether the gentleman would vote to tax real estate?

Mr. Brooks said he would.

Mr. Dawes replied: "New-England will cooperate with you."

Mr. Brooks' amendment to strike out the drawback proviso was disagreed to.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, (Union,) offered an amendment, which was agreed to by a small majority, that all spirits imported prior to the passage of the act, shall pay an additional duty of 40 cents.

Elijah Ward, of New-York, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that such tax shall not apply to spirits on shipboard, which was disagreed to.

The bill, as amended, was reported to the House, when this and a substitute intended to be offered by Mr. Stevens, were ordered to be printed, as preliminary to further action on the subject. Adjourned.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

The Railroad Between Chattanooga and Nashville in Operation—Two Trains Run Through Daily—Reinforcements for the Front.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Two trains run through daily from Chattanooga to Nashville, making the trip in 19 hours.

The mortality in the Chattanooga hospitals is about 90 deaths per week.

Large numbers of recruits are daily passing through this city for the front.

Over 5,000 recruits for the Indiana regiments have arrived at Indianapolis within the last two days.

The Fifth Connecticut, Fifty-seventh Pennsylvania, Fifty-eighth New-York and Seventeenth Ohio Volunteers have arrived at Louisville on their way home.

Several rebel officers recently escaped while in transit between Louisville and Camp Chase. Some have been recaptured.

The Eighth Michigan and Eighty-second Ohio regiments arrived here yesterday.

The One Hundred and Second New-York and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers passed through Indianapolis yesterday.

Burned to Death.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Hon. S. P. Barter, of the Kentucky Senate, was burned to death, at Frankfort, Kentucky, this morning, his clothes catching fire, and he too weak, from long sickness, to save himself. He died before assistance could reach him.

FROM ALBANY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Freight Charges on the Hudson River Railroad.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. Murphy—Of James Hoy and others, for the incorporation of the Joint Stock Farming Association.

By Mr. Folger—To abolish the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. Andrews—To amend the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department.

To legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors in raising bounty and riot funds.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. Cozans—To facilitate business befor the Surrogate's Court.

By Mr. Cornell—To authorize the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock, and to enable the Company to build a double track on its road.

By Mr. Strong—To legalize the issue of certificates of indebtedness for the firemen and militiamen of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Havens—Relative to special administrators.

By Mr. Christie—To incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank.

By Mr. Strong—To incorporate the new Brooklyn Turn Verien; also, to incorporate the Central Park Hotel Company.

The bill amending the charter of the Protestant Episcopal Tract Society was passed. Adjourned.

SYNOPSIS OF BILLS.

CENTRAL PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

Senator Strong introduced a bill naming as corporators in the above Company, Henry Maitland, John B. Jenkins, John H. Tingley, S. H. Miller, and Wm. D. Field.

The capital stock of this Company is to be not less than $500,000, with power to increase the sum to an amount not to exceed $2,000,000, to be divided into shares of not less than $50.

LONG ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

Senator Christie introduced a bill to incorporate the above Bank, and names as Corporators, Stephen Taber, John W. De Mott, Morris Fosdick, Daniel Higbie, John J. Van Alst, Z. M. P. Black, John H. Hentz, Aaron A. De Graw, James Rider, Martin J. Duryea, Wm. W. Phraned, Jacob D. Fowler, John N. Brinckerhoff, Myers Valentine, Wm. Durland, Daniel Hess Dickson, George N. Codwise, and John J. Armstrong.

The office for the transaction of business of this Corporation shall be located in the Village of Jamaica, in the County of Queens.

IN RELATION TO SPECIAL ADMINISTRATORS.

Senator Havens introduced a bill providing that any person to whom special letters of administration have been issued by any Surrogate authorizing the collection and preservation of goods of deceased persons, shall, within fifteen days after the passage of this act, deposit all moneys in his hands as such special administrator with the Chamberlain of the City of New-York; and that any moneys coming into the administrator's hands shall be deposited by him within ten days after their receipt as above.

The 3d section provides that in case any special administrator shall neglect to make such deposits within the prescribed time, the Surrogate may issue a citation requiring the Administrator to deposit the moneys so received, or to show cause why, in three days' time when issued by the Surrogate of New-York, and fifteen days when issued by any other Surrogate.

The 5th section gives the Surrogate power, after he has given two days' notice to the attorneys acting in behalf of the estate, to appoint a special Administrator or collector, who shall furnish acceptable sureties.

Sec. 6. Directs that no moneys deposited as directed can be withdrawn except upon the order of the Surrogate.

THE ACTS OF MUNICIPALITIES, &C.

Mr. Folger, of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill legalizing the acts of the counties and towns in issuing bonds, &c., or borrowing money for paying bounties to volunteers, and providing for auditing all claims of that nature, and for the levying of tax.

It provides that where bounties have been bought at a discount the buyer shall receive no more than he paid. It also amends the act of last year, providing for the temporary relief of families of volunteers, so as to restrict the operation of it to real cases of want. It also provides that during the war County Boards may raise money by tax to pay bounties.

EVENING SESSION.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Governor's Message being the special order, Mr. Haven addressed the Senate in review of that document. He sharply criticised the views and acts of the Governor in regard to the rebellion, and warmly approved of the military, political and financial measures of the General Government. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 21.

In Committee of the whole House, the following bills were considered:

To extend the elective franchise to voters in the army and navy. Progress reported.

Relative to land sold for taxes. Progress reported.

To amend the Quarantine Laws of 1863. Progress reported.

To reduce the capital stock of the Rochester City Bank. Ordered to a third reading.

To exempt from taxation parsonages belonging to religious societies or corporations. The enacting clause was stricken out.

To supply the State Prison at Auburn with water. Ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Filkins introduced a bill limiting the freight charges on the Hudson River Railroad to the rates charged in November 1862, with twenty-five per cent. added, and passenger charges, way and through, to two cents per mile.

Mr. Reddington reported a bill to amend the act to promote enlistments.

Mr. F. P. Stevens introduced the annual appropriation bill.

The total amount to be raised by tax under this bill is $1,342,059 28. Among the appriations are the following: To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, $49,500; to the Institution for the Blind, $30,000; to the Institution for Juvenile Delinquents, $24,000; to the Western House of Refuge, $25,000, and to the Idiot Asylums, $18,000.

Adjourned.

The Army of the Potomac.

ALL QUIET AT THE FRONT—SUPPLIES TO THE DESTITUTE WITHIN OUR LINES.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Nothing of special interest has transpired within our lines for several days, and the enemy appear to enjoy a similar stall of quietude.

Erroneous ideas have been promulgated by the newspapers in regard to the extent of the supplies to the destitute inhabitants hereabouts under the trade regulations of the Treasury Department. I am authorized to say that the supplies will not be furnished beyond the limits of infantry occupation, except in a very few special cases. None whatever will be furnished except by permission and approval of Gen. Patrick, and none will be allowed where doubt exists as to such supplies being used or appropriated by parties hostile to the Union cause. The most needy and deserving of our sympathisers will just be furnished with the necessaries of life to a limited extent only. The most stringent course will be pursued to prevent any malappropriation of the supplies.

Veterans at Home.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

Portions of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Massachusetts regiments landed this morning from the steamer *Ashland*. They were warmly greeted by crowds of citizens, and furnished with dinner in Faneuil Hall. The Governor made an address of welcome.

Soldiers' Riot in Seymour, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A riot occurred in Seymour, Ind., on Tuesday last between some drunken soldiers and the guard, which resulted in the death of two of the rioters and the wounding of several others.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Excitement About the Rebel Conscription Law.

THE "CONFEDERACY" REPUDIATED, &c.

NEWBERN, N. C., Monday, Jan. 18.

The wholesale Conscription Law is creating great consternation and excitement in the western portion of North Carolina, where preparations are being made to resist it. Public meetings are being held, some of which openly repudiate the Southern Confederacy and favor a return to the Union.

The Raleigh *Standard*, in commenting upon a speech delivered in the rebel Senate by Mr. Brown, says:

We tell Mr. Brown, and those who think with him, once for all, that if the desperate revolutionary measures which he advocates shall be attempted to be carried out—if the civil law is to be trampled under foot by the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and every able-bodied man placed in the army from sixteen to sixty-five,—if no man is to have a hearing before a State Judge, as to the right of the enrolling officer to seize him, and if the rights of the States are to be ignored and swept away by the mere creature of the States; the common Government, *the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and their privileges.* They will not submit to a military despotism. They will not submit to the destruction of their rights, personal and civil, in this or any other war. We say what we *know* to be so. A vast majority of our people are restless and excited on account of the threatened encroachments upon their liberties by the Congress at Richmond; and we most respectfully and earnestly warn the members of that body not to kindle a flame which no effort can extinguish. Pass these measures—suspend the habeas corpus in order to silence our courts, and force our whole population into the army—break faith with the principals of our substitutes—repudiate the currency of the country—levy a tax in specie to pay the interest of the funded debt—continue in full operation the tithing and impressment laws at the same time—do these things, Mr. Brown, and the people of North Carolina will rise in their majesty, and assert their sovereignty. There is no power to prevent them from doing this; and woe to the official character who shall attempt to turn the arms of the Confederate soldiers against the people of this State! North Carolina will not be the slave of either the Congress at Richmond or Washington. She is this day, as she has been from the first, the keystone of the Confederate arch. If that stone should fail, the arch will tumble."

DANGERS TO NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Standard* calls attention to the fact that the legislation of the rebel Congress is "controlled by members from Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and other places, who impose odious and oppressive laws upon us, which can no more be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent, than upon the people of New-York or New-England." It discourses as follows upon this text:

"Is it not an outrage on every principle of free government, for men of desperate fortunes, professing to represent other States on whose soil they dare not set their foot, to make and enforce odious and oppressive laws on our people? Are we prepared to submit to this? If not, then let every man arouse himself before it is too late, and denounce these attempts to betray our liberties and place us under a military despotism. Let every man that can speak or write, denounce these outrages on civil liberty until their denunciations are heard and heeded in Congress.

But if Congress, in a spirit of desperation, should act the tyrant, and impose such crushing burdens on the people of North Carolina as are insupportable, then they should demand of the Governor that he forthwith convene the Legislature in order to call a State Convention of the sovereign people to take into consideration what is best to be done to relieve our people from the grievous burdens imposed upon them.

If the independence of the Confederacy cannot be achieved by the strength of our population up to forty-five years of age, it is clear to any reflecting mind that it will not be done by placing in the army the few left upon whose labor all are dependent for food. Without food our present army must disband, and without food our helpless women and children must perish. Let the people speak out; write to their representatives in Congress; yea, hold meetings, and remonstrate against those iniquitous schemes to enslave and starve us. If you do not, silence will be construed into submission and approval of the chains that Congress are forging for us. *We have too long implicitly trusted to such architects of ruin as Wigfall & Co., who are now for placing every man in the army, and all under the control of a Dictator.*

Trust them no longer. Remember their fair promises. The dwellers in the garden of Eden, when they listened to the tempting promises of Satan, were not worse deceived and ruined than were the people of the fair, happy, and blooming South when they listened to the fair promises of those arch deceivers, Yancey, Wise & Co.

A heretofore contented, prosperous, and happy people were told by them that we must withdraw all connection from our Northern taskmasters, who were making us pay one dollar and fifty cents for shoes, ten cents per yard for shirting, two dollars per sack for salt, ten cents per pound for sugar, the same for coffee, &c. And these same reckless men, who are now for putting *all* into the army, (except themselves and a few favorites,) then told us that *secession would be peaceable, and there would be no war;* that we were to have a nation of our own, free from extortioners—a perfect paradise with the tree of life, the cotton plant, in our midst, before which all nations were to bow down and worship, and from which rivers of free trade were to flow to the ends of the earth, on the bosom of which the rich merchandise from every clime was to be freighted and poured down in our laps free of taxation. How have they deceived us? The blood of hundreds of thousands of our poor children, smoking from the many battle-fields, and the cries of starving women and children tell the tale. Will our people be longer deceived by those false prophets and arch-deceivers? Or will they not command the peace, and staunch these rivers of blood?"

Storm in Newfoundland—The Telegraph Line Interrupted.

CONN, N. F., Wednesday, Jan. 20.

A severe snow and sleet storm, with a heavy gale of wind, has prevailed for the last twenty-four hours. The line to St. Johns is down, east of Lamanche. It will be repaired as quickly as possible.

CONN, N. F., Thursday, Jan. 21—12 M.

The wires are still down East, and the weather is very unsettled. The great depth of the snow renders it almost impossible for the line repairers to travel. The line, however, will be put in working order as speedily as possible.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 21—11:15 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Canada*, from Liverpool Jan. 9, and Queenstown 10th.

The Africa Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The steamship *Africa*, from Boston, arrived at eleven o'clock to-night, and will sail for Liverpool at one o'clock to-morrow morning.

Ocean Steamer.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The Glasgow steamer *United Kingdom* sailed at 5 o'clock this afternoon for New-York.

Conviction of "Count Joannes."

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The trial of George Jones, known as Count Joannes, for being a common barrator, resulted today in a conviction of the defendant.

The Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Jan. 21.

The proceedings in the Legislature to-day in both Houses were favorable to the immediate emancipation scheme.

The motion to postpone the election of Delegates to the Convention was voted down.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Aid Given to the Rebellion by Great Britain.

The Question of Foreign Enlistments.

The Case of the Alexandra and the Rams Built in the Mersey.

TARDY ACTION OF THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES

VIGOROUS LABORS OF MINISTER ADAMS.

THE BUILDING OF REBEL WAR VESSELS IN BRITISH PORTS.

THE JACOB BELL—AN EARNEST REMONSTRANCE.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 9, 1863.

SIR: The recent capture and destruction of the *Jacob Bell*, with her cargo, valued at one and a half million, by the piratical steam vessel the *Florida*, fitted out and dispatched from Liverpool, is regarded by the merchants in our seaports as indicating nothing less than a destruction of our national navigating interest, unless that calamity can be prevented by either the enforcement of the Neutrality Law of Great Britain, *or the employment of an adequate force under commissions of marque and reprisal.* Congress has conferred upon the President ample power for the execution of the latter measure, and the necessary arrangements for it are now engaging the attention of the proper departments. It is not without great reluctance that the President is coming to the adoption of that policy. But the preservation of the national life is a supreme necessity; and if there shall be no improvement in the condition of things to which I have adverted, *the voice of the nation for the adoption of this last form of maritime war is likely to become unanimous and exacting.* The President thinks the emergency sufficiently grave to justify me in asking you to seek, with as little delay as may be convenient, an interview with Earl Russell, in which you will confidentially make known to him the exact condition of affairs in the respect mentioned, and submit for his Lordship's consideration the inquiry whether Her Majesty's Government cannot think it proper and possible to secure the adoption of some means to prevent effectually the further armament, equipment, and dispatch of hostile vessels from British ports for the destruction of American commerce. The argument, as it is put in American commercial circles, is, that war is carried on against the United States by forces levied and dispatched from the British Islands, while the United States are at peace with Great Britain. Though we may regard this statement of the case as extravagant, if not altogether erroneous, it cannot be concealed that it has sufficient appearance of truth on this side of the ocean to render it necessary to protect our commerce by employing every possible means of defence. It is hardly necessary to say that the Government of the United States means, in adopting this course, anything else rather than a demonstration upon the sentiment or sensibilities of Great Britain. It seeks only, in a calm and confidential, though earnest manner, to prevent an alienation between the two countries, which must be deeply disastrous to both, while it would grieve and afflict the friends of constitutional government, of freedom and humanity throughout the world. We have thought that we were securing a more considerate view of our rights in the councils of the British Government, with the consent of the British nation. We are, therefore, more earnestly and sincerely than ever before, desirous to avoid new embarrassments with Great Britain. Her Majesty's Government will do us great injustice if they do not understand us as speaking solely under the influence of these just and generous sentiments.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

AN INDICTMENT AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, March 14, 1863.

MY LORD: I have the honor to acknowledge the reception of your Lordship's note of the 9th inst., in response to mine of the 9th ult., which laid before you copies of intercepted correspondence, "going," as I alleged, "to show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States." Your Lordship observes that this correspondence does not appear to her Majesty's Government to contain any sufficient evidence of the allegation.

I beg leave only to suggest that if a direct appointment of an agent to establish himself in Great Britain for the purpose of making contracts for the construction and equipment of six iron-clad steamers, to be used in warring upon the United States; if the direct nomination of a British subject to act as resident agent for the raising of money to be used in payment of all this warlike outfit, and if the proposed establishment of naval officers in Great Britain for the purpose of superintending and constructing the vessels built to cut up the commerce of the United States do not show "a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of this kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States," then must I despair of ever being able to convince your Lordship of the possibility of any violation of the neutrality of Her Majesty's territory short of a direct attack upon a vessel of the United States within the limits of her jurisdiction.

It is not without profound regret that I shall do myself the honor to transmit a copy of your lordship's note for the consideration of my Government. I need not say that the conviction is very general in the United States that the war has been continued and sustained by the insurgents for many months past mainly by the coöperation and assistance obtained from British subjects in her Majesty's kingdom and dependencies. That this impression has not been founded upon limited evidence, I think I may affirm on the strength of the many papers which I have heretofore had the honor to submit to your lordship's consideration. Having thus far found her Majesty's Government unfortunately confessing itself without the power to take the necessary steps to interpose effective obstacles to the prosecution of this system of warfare, notoriously established in some of the ports of the kingdom, I shall abstain for the future from adding, through the failure of representations on my part, to the irritation which this state of things is very naturally aggravating among my countrymen.

Should my Government furnish me with instructions to renew the subject, I shall do myself the honor to lay them before your lordship at the earliest moment.

I pray your lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my lord, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

Right Hon. Earl Russell, &c., &c., &c.

THE REBEL LOAN.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, March 26, 1863.

On the whole, I am led to the conclusion that the loan has been mainly taken, in the first place, by parties who are creditors to the rebels for supplies of all kinds heretofore rendered, and who expect to be able to get out by prompt sales; and secondly, by another class who have been tempted by the visionary great profits to be obtained on the ultimate acquisition of the cotton security at what appears a low price.

The substantial advantage to the rebels is the ability thus obtained to continue their extensive operations here in outfits of vessels and munitions of war. But the contract with the undertakers is understood to have been made at such an oppressive rate as not to net the borrowers quite half of the nominal amount of the loan, whilst the terms of payment are so slow and gradual as to place but small resources in their hands at any one time. The probability is, that the sums to be received have already been pretty much absorbed by the engagements made or making on this side of the water.

The effect of this measure has been quite considerable. On the one hand, it appears to release the Government of the United States from all further obligation to facilitate the export of cotton to foreign countries. Practically the article becomes contraband of war quite as much as those of cannon, gunpowder, and rifles, which it now exclusively represents. On the other, the conviction of the objects for which this money is mainly to be used has given an additional impetus to the efforts of persons friendly to the maintenance of peaceful relations with us. They well understand the policy adopted by the rebel emissaries to blow up strife by the multiplication of these piratical cruisers as causes of irritation, and in the end hostilities, and hence they become more earnest in their demands upon this Government for increased energy in checking it.

AN INTERVIEW WITH EARL RUSSELL.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, March 27, 1863.

SIR: I am now to report the result of my confer ence with Lord Russell at 3 o'clock yesterday.

I began by expressing my regret that circumstances seemed to be once more conspiring to embarrass the friendly relations between the two Governments. It had been my constant effort ever since I came, so far as I could, to defeat the machinations of those ill-disposed people whose object had been from the first to sow strife. But late events led me to fear that at last they might gain their point. Of the nature of the present danger I did not know that I could give his Lordship a better idea than by laying before him a copy of a letter which had been transmitted to me by one of many active friends of peace in this country as having been lately received by him from a responsible person in London. This would serve to show the nature of the means upon which these desperate rebel conspirators counted to inflame animosities between us.

I then read the letter, a copy of which I send you with this dispatch.

* * * * * *

The object of asking the interview I then explained to be an earnest desire to obtain the active coöperation of Her Majesty's Government to prevent the danger growing out of these machinations. Without such action I very much feared they might succeed; for I was now charged with the duty of laying before his Lordship a frank statement of the difficulties under which my Government labored in consequence of the increasing irritation of the people by reason of the successive accounts of the depredations committed by the two gunboats fitted out from here. My best course, I thought, would be to read to him for his information the dispatch on the subject which I had just received, though I was not instructed to do so, nor to leave a copy of it. I then, with his assent, read your No. 505, (March 9.) After I had finished it, I added an expression of my own strong conviction that the measure of issuing letters-of-marque therein referred to was one very distasteful to the Government. I had myself great doubt of its efficacy, not less than of its expediency. In my view it would rather be like playing into the hands of the common enemy of both countries. But still it was not to be denied that the people in America felt as if they were now suffering from all the effects of war waged from this side of the water while their own hands were tied behind them. *They very naturally argued that if such operations were to be carried on without any effectual labor to prevent them on the part of the Government here, it was about as well to let the game be opened to both sides.* I did not give this as conveying my own opinions, but simply to put his Lordship in possession of the views held at home. And unless the Government and those of us who were disposed to preserve amicable relations were furnished with some evidence of action to prove the determination of Her Majesty's Government to exert its power to protect us from the effect of this misconduct of a portion of her own subjects, it seemed impossible to resist the force of this popular reasoning.

His Lordship then went over much of the same ground heretofore taken by him on the nature of the contest, and the desire of Great Britain to remain perfectly neutral. He adverted to the action of certain people at Liverpool as of a kind which he had always disproved, to convince me of which he referred to his letter of last year, which had, he said, excited much dissatisfaction among them. I replied by reminding his Lordship of the fact, as shown in the published diplomatic correspondence, that I had endeavored to give full credit at home to that letter. But the difficulty now was that we needed something more like evidence of efforts to prevent threatened evils.

His Lordship said that the Government was sincerely desirous to do all it could. Any attempt to go beyond the law would only end in disappointment. They had carefully consulted on the matter, had examined their powers, and were ready to exert them to the utmost. He had made some explanation of his views in the speech he had made on Monday evening. He has since received a note from Lord Palmerston, expressing his approbation of every word of that speech.

I said that I also had been much gratified in reading that speech. It would be regarded in America as altogether the most friendly which emanated from his Lordship since the beginning of the troubles. Had the same sentiments been expressed then, we should not have been where we now are. I must also add that I should be highly gratified in writing home the substance of what he had said of Lord Palmerston.

* * * * *

What was much needed in America was not solely evidence of action to prevent these armaments. It was the moral power that might be extended by the Ministry in signifying its utter disapproval of all the machinations of the conspirators against the public peace. Hitherto the impression was quite general, as well in America as in this country, that *the Ministry held no common sentiment, and were quite disposed to be tolerant of all the labors of these people, if not indifferent to them.* Here they were absolutely sustaining the rebels in the prosecution of the war, by the advance of money, of ships, and of all the necessaries with which to carry it on as well by sea as on the land; and upon such notorious offences ministers had never yet given out any other than an uncertain sound. The effect of this must be obvious. It encouraged the operations of the British instigators of the trouble on this side, who believed that they were connived at, and so believing carried on their schemes with new vigor; whilst, on the other, it confirmed the popular impression in America that the Government policy was really at heart hostile, and therefore should be met in a corresponding spirit. These were the views commonly held as they appeared to me from the calmest consideration I could give to the whole subject. I regretted them the more that I believed they were founded in a mistake, which might lead to very bad consequences. I should do what I could in deprecating any present resort to so doubtful a remedy as that of issuing letters of marque.

There was a strong and a growing popular sentiment throughout the Kingdom, which might be relied upon partially to counteract the dangers which I feared. But I could not too earnestly beg his Lordship at this crisis to think of the value that would in this sense attach to any unequivocal expression by persons in high authority of their condemnation of all enterprises in violation of the neutrality of this Kingdom, now projected or in process of execution, within its limits.

His Lordship's tone throughout this conversation was unequivocally friendly, and I thought him not unimpressed by the earnestness of my representations. He went so far at one time as to express regret at the failure to prevent the departure of the two privateers. But he evidently considered it as a misfortune rather than a fault, which should be now repaired by us through the application of our "vast resources" to the capture of the offenders. He wondered that we had not done so. I replied that it was not for want of effort. But it should be remembered that this was a somewhat novel kind of warfare on the ocean. It consisted of depredation on the innocent and the unarmed, and running away from the strong and those prepared for defence.

The gunboats were known to be very fast vessels. The great improvement made in steam navigation had given facilities for this kind of piracy never before known, especially in favor of those who had nothing to lose, and against those who had commerce spread over every sea. *I then gently reminded him that no nation would take more chances against itself by tolerating such a practice than Great Britain.* A concentrated effort made to surprise its navigation in remote portions of the globe might sweep half of it away before it had time to turn round and lay its hand on the right instruments to use for prevention, and then it would have the task before it of a wide and long chase after an offender swift to escape his punishment.

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I have by no means reported the whole of this conversation, which lasted more than an hour. The conclusion which I draw from it is, that the Government is really better disposed to exertion, and feels itself better sustained for action by the popular sentiment than ever before. * * * *

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
Hon. William H. Seward,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.
Foreign Office, April 2, 1863.

Sir: Her Majesty's Government have not failed to consider, with the attention it deserved, the letter which you addressed to me on the 14th ultimo, in reply to my letter of the 9th ultimo, on the subject of the intercepted correspondence which you had alleged went to show a deliberate attempt to establish within the limits of the United Kingdom a system of action in direct hostility to the Government of the United States.

I have now the honor to observe to you that, while you withhold your acquiescence in the opinion expressed by me of that correspondence, and state that you shall transmit a copy of my note, with profound regret, to your Government, you, nevertheless, do not controvert the principal positions assumed in that note.

You do not deny, first, that it is lawful for her Majesty's subjects to lend money on securities, or otherwise, to either belligerent, or, secondly, that it is also lawful to sell, to either belligerent, munitions of war.

Upon this subject I beg to call to your notice that no longer ago than the 20th of last November, in answer to the remonstrance of Mexico against an alleged organized system in the United States of aiding France in the war in which she is engaged with that Republic, but in which the United States are neutral, Mr. Seward replied by this, among other citations:

[After quoting from Mr. Webster's dispatch to Mr. Thompson, Earl Russell proceeds:]

It seems clear, on the principle enunciated in these authorities, that, except on the ground of any proved violation of the Foreign Enlistment Act, Her Majesty's Government cannot interfere with commercial dealings between British subjects and the so-styled Confederate States, whether the subject of those dealings be money or contraband goods, or even ships for warlike purposes.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.
Legation of the United States,
London, April 6, 1863.

* * I have given to all the passages presented by your lordship the same profound attention which I habitually pay to everything from the same source. I cannot, however, perceive that they have any effect in disturbing the positions which have been heretofore assumed by myself. The sale and transfer, by a neutral, of arms, of munitions of war, and even of vessels-of-war, to a belligerent country, not subject to blockade at the time, *as a purely commercial transaction* is decided by these authorities not to be unlawful. They go not a step further, and precisely to that extent I have myself taken no exception to the doctrine.

But the case is changed when a belligerent is shown to be taking measures to establish a system of operations in a neutral country, with the intent to carry on a war from its ports, much in the same way that it would do, if it could, from its own territory, when it appoints agents, residing in that country, for the purpose of borrowing money *to be applied to the fitting out of hostile armaments* in those very ports, and when it appoints and sends out agents to superintend in those ports the constructing, equipping, and arming of ships-of-war, as well as the enlisting of the subjects of the neutral country, to issue forth for the purpose of carrying on hostilities on the ocean.

These are the points to which I desire to call your Lordship's attention in the intercepted dispatches. I affirmed that they *went to show* a system of operations to the extent thus designated. I did not affirm that they absolutely proved the fact. But I did mean to be understood as affirming them to furnish strong corroborative evidence to sustain all other proofs which I have been in the practice of laying before your Lordship for a long time past, of the abuses made of her Majesty's neutral territory, for the conduct of the war directly from her ports, without the intervention of time even for the vessels to gain the semblance of a national character. * *

THE REBEL LOAN AGAIN.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.
Department of State, Washington, April 10, 1863.

* * * This Government has heard with surprise and regret that a loan has been made in London to the insurgents, with conditions of security and payment openly hostile to the United States, and it has good reason for assuming that most or all of the moneys thus loaned are paid to British subjects residing in Great Britain for advances in money, labor, arms, military stores, and supplies used in fitting out those hostile expeditions, in violation of the Queen's proclamation and of the enlistment acts of Great Britain, as well as of treaties and the law of nations. The President does not for a moment believe that Her Majesty's Government have lent or will lend any sanction or approval to these proceedings of Her Majesty's subjects; but he regrets that he is unable to perceive that any part of those transactions, so inimical to the United States, and apparently so universally known in Great Britain, have arrested the attention of Her Majesty's Government, or encountered any opposition, or even any manifestation of its disapprobation or censure.

The loan made by European capitalists is a direct engagement with the armed insurgents who have assumed to control, supply and deliver cotton for the reimbursement of the money advanced, with interest. *You will give notice to Earl Russell that this transaction necessarily brings to an end all concessions, of whatever form, that have been made by this Government for mitigating or alleviating the rigor of the blockade in regard to the shipment of cotton and tobacco.* Nor will any title of any person, whether citizen of the United States or subject of a foreign Power, to any cotton or merchandise, which title is derived from or through any pretended insurgent authority or other agent, hostile to the United States, be respected by this Government.

It would be to evince a want of frankness and good faith if we should fail to inform Great Britain that in this country the proceedings to which I have referred have come to be regarded, equally by the people and the Government, as tending to complicate the relations between the two countries in such a manner *as to render it difficult, if not altogether impossible, to maintain and preserve a friendship between them;* a result which the President believes is as far from being desired by Great Britain as it is from being the policy or the wish of the United States. After the resort to the Courts of the United Kingdom which the President has specially authorized as a sequel to the applications and remonstrances which you have made, thus far without any effective result, this Government is not aware of any other measures remaining within its power to arrest the tendency I have described and to avert the calamities I have deprecated. If it be in the power of the British Government to suggest anything further that it may be thought possible and proper for the United States to do with that view, the suggestion will be received and considered with the utmost candor and respect.

You will, in such manner as shall seem most proper, bring these views to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA—A VERY PEREMPTORY DISPATCH.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.
Department of State, Washington, July 11, 1863.

Sir: Your dispatch of the 26th of June (No. 438) has been received, together with three paper books containing a report of the trial of the *Alexandra*.

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If the law of Great Britain must be left without amendment, and be construed by the Government in conformity with the rulings of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer, *then there will be left for the United States no alternative but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports, as against the naval officers of a public enemy;* and also to claim and insist upon indemnities for the injuries which all such expeditions have hitherto committed or shall hereafter commit against this Government and the citizens of the United States. To this end this Government is now preparing a naval force with the utmost vigor; and if the national navy, which it is rapidly creating, shall not be sufficient for the emergency, then the United States must bring into employment such private armed naval forces as the mercantile marine shall afford. British ports, domestic as well as colonial, are now open, under certain restrictions, to the visits of piratical vessels, and not only furnish them with coals, provisions and repairs, but even receive their prisoners when the enemies of the United States come in to obtain such relief from voyages in which they have either burned ships which they have captured, or have even manned and armed them as pirates and sent them abroad as auxiliaries in the work of destruction. Can it be an occasion for either surprise or complaint that if this condition of things is to remain and receive the deliberate sanction of the British Government, *the Navy of the United States will receive instructions to pursue these enemies into the ports which thus, in violation of the law of nations and the obligations of neutrality, become harbors for the pirates?* The President very distinctly perceives the risks and hazards which a naval conflict thus maintained will bring to the commerce and even to the peace of the two countries. But he is obliged to consider that in the case supposed the destruction of our commerce will probably amount to a naval war waged by a portion, at least, of the British nation against the Government and people of the United States—a war tolerated, although not declared or avowed, by the British Government. If, through the necessary employment of all our means of national defence, such a partial war shall become a general one between the two nations, the President thinks that the responsibility for that painful result will not fall upon the United States.

In stating thus frankly the views of this Government, it is proper for me to add that it *is not the President's purpose to resort to the extraordinary measures of defence to which I have referred, unless they shall be rendered necessary by a final decision of the British Government that it cannot and will not interfere to restrain the hostilities which are now apprehended;* nor will I allow myself to suppose that Her Majesty's Government will for a moment conceive that anything I have written upon this point is written in a spirit of mere demonstration; on the contrary, while the pacific and friendly disposition of Her Britannic Majesty's Government is fully appreciated and relied upon, it is well understood that that Government is the last one in the world to yield to vehemence what cannot be conceded in equity and justice. So, on the other hand, it ought to be understood that the United States, if they could ever be presumptuous, are sufficiently chastened already by the scourge of civil war to seek peace and friendship with Great Britain and all other nations through any concession that is compatible with the permanent interests of national life and honor.

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I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

BRITISH AID TO THE REBELLION.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.
Legation of the United States,
London, July 11, 1863.

My Lord: It is with unaffected regret that I perform the duty incumbent on me, as the representative of the Government of the United States, of laying before you copies of a letter from the Consul of the United States at Liverpool, and of four depositions, all intended to show a determined perseverance in the same acts of hostility at the port of Liverpool which have formed the subject of my remonstrances almost from the day I had the honor first to occupy this post.

In many preceding communications I have endeavored to set forth the facts which appear to me to prove, beyond the possibility of a doubt, the establishment on the part of the insurgents in the United States of a systematic plan of warfare upon the people of the United States, carried on from the port of Liverpool, as well as in less degree from other ports in this Kingdom. In this policy the persons who have been sent out and have acted as agents have received the aid and effective coöperation of numbers of Her Majesty's subjects. The results of this conduct have been felt in the dispatch of numbers of steam vessels laden with arms and munitions of war of every description, together with other supplies, well adapted to procrastinate the struggle, with the purpose of breaking a blockade legitimately established and fully recognized by Her Majesty in the proclamation issued by her forbidding all such acts.

It is needless to point to your Lordship how exclusively this business has been carried on by British subjects in British vessels, and how much the burden of war has been increased by the necessity of maintaining a corresponding naval force on the ocean in order to suppress it. Nor yet will I enlarge upon the use to which the British islands of Bermuda and New-Providence have been put by British subjects, as convenient points for the storing of all these supplies, to the end that they may be more easily dispatched to their illegal destination.

Thus it is manifest that all of these things denominated the sinews of war, to wit, men and money, ships, arms, gunpowder and supplies have been continually furnished by Her Majesty's subjects almost from the beginning of the contest. A war has thus been practically conducted by a portion of the people against a Government with which Her Majesty is under the most solemn of all national engagements to preserve a lasting and durable peace.

* * * * * *

Having thus acquitted myself of the painful duty of recapitulating the points I am instructed by my Government to present, I now have the honor to solicit your attention to the evidence of the last and gravest act of international hostility yet committed. It is the construction and equipment of a steam vessel-of-war, of the most formidable kind now known, in the port of Liverpool. All the appliances of British skill to the arts of destruction appear to have been resorted to for the purpose of doing injury to the people of the United States. The very construction of such a vessel, in a country in a state of profound peace, without any explanation of the object to which it is to be applied, is calculated to excite uneasiness on the part of those involved in a contest where only it could be expected to be made of use. But when it further appears that it is constructed by parties who have been already proved to have furnished one vessel-of-war to the insurgents in America, and who are now shown to be acting in coöperation with their well-known agents on the spot in the preparation of that now in question, it is not unnatural that such proceedings should be regarded by the Government and people of the United States with the greatest alarm, as virtually tantamount to a participation in the war by the people of Great Britain to a degree which, if not seasonably prevented, cannot fail to endanger the peace and welfare of both countries. I trust I need not assure your Lordship how deeply concerned is the Government which I have the honor to represent in the view of any such possibility, and how earnestly it hopes that Her Majesty's Government having the will may find itself likewise vested with the needful power to guard against any such occurrence.

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
Right Hon. Earl Russell, &c., &c.

LAIRD'S IRON CLADS.

Mr. Adams to Earl Russell.
Legation of the United States,
London, Sept. 3, 1863.

My Lord: I have the honor to transmit copies of further depositions relating to the launching and other preparation of the second of the two vessels-of-war from the yard of Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, concerning which it has already been my disagreeable duty to make most serious representations to Her Majesty's Government.

I believe there is not any reasonable ground for doubt that these vessels, if permitted to leave the port of Liverpool, will be at once devoted to the object of carrying on war against the United States of America. I have taken the necessary measures, in the proper quarters, to ascertain the truth of the respective statements current here, that they are intended for the use of the Government of France or for the Pacha of Egypt, and have found both without foundation. At this moment neither of those Powers appears to have occasion to use concealment or equivocation in regard to its intentions, had it any in obtaining such ships. In the notes which I had the honor to address to your Lordship on the 11th of July and 14th August, I believe I stated the importance attached by my Government to the decision involved in this case with sufficient distinctness. Since that date I have had the opportunity to receive from the United States a full approbation of its contents. At the same time, I feel it my painful duty to make known to your Lordship that, in some respects, *it has fallen short in expressing the earnestness with which I have been in the interval directed to describe the grave nature of the situation in which both countries must be placed in the event of an act of aggression committed against the Government and people of the United States by either of these formidable vessels.*

I pray your Lordship to accept the assurances of the highest consideration with which I have the honor to be, my Lord, your most obedient servant,
CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.
Right Honorable Earl Russell, &c., &c.

THE EFFECT OF THESE REMONSTRANCES.

Earl Russell to Mr. Adams.
Foreign Office, Sept. 8, 1863.

Lord Russell presents his compliments to Mr. Adams, and has the honor to inform him that instructions have been issued which will prevent the departure of the two iron-clad vessels from Liverpool.

ENGLAND'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.
Foreign Office, Sept. 11, 1863.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 5th inst., and have read it with great regret.

It has been the aim of the Government of Great Britain to maintain a strict neutrality between the parties who for two years have carried on a civil war of unusual extent and loss of life on the continent of North America.

Her Majesty's Government have, for the most part, succeeded in this impartial course. If they have been unable to prevent some violations of neutrality on the part of the Queen's subjects, the cause has been that Great Britain is a country which is governed by definite laws, and is not subject to arbitrary will. But law, as you are well aware, is enforced here, as in the United States, by independent Courts of justice, which will not admit assertion for proof, nor conjecture for certainty. * * *

In the case still pending of the iron-clad steamrams at Birkenhead, Mr. Seward, with his knowledge and perspicacity of judgment, cannot fail to acknowledge that it was necessary to show, not only that these vessels were built and equipped for purposes of war, but also that that they were intended for the so-called Confederate States.

With a view to complete the evidence on this head, it was material to prove that the iron-clads were not intended for the French Government, or for the Pacha of Egypt. With respect to the French Government, Her Majesty's Government have received, upon inquiry, assurances, through Earl Cowley and the Marquis of Cadore, that the French Government have nothing to do with the Birkenhead iron-clads.

In respect to the Egyptian Government, it was only on the 5th instant that Her Majesty's Government received a dispatch from Mr. Colquhoun, Her Majesty's Consul-General in Egypt, which is conclusive on this subject.

Ismail Pasha refused to purchase these vessels.

From this example, and that of the vessels built for the Emperor of China, whose name was alleged all over the United States to be a mere sham to cover the real destination of the vessels, the President will gather how necessary it is to be dispassionate and careful in inquiries and statements upon subjects involving such great interests, and affecting the good faith and the character of a Power so honorable as Great Britian.

These matters will, no doubt, be duly and dispassionately considered by the Government at Washington, however they may have been understood in London.

I deem it right, however, to observe that the question at issue between yourself and Her Majesty's Government relates to two separate and distinct matters—the general international duties of neutrality, and the municipal law of the United Kingdom. With regard to the general duties of a neutral, according to international law, the true doctrine has been laid down repeatedly by Presidents and Judges of eminence of the United States, and that doctrine is, that a neutral may sell to either or both of two belligerent parties any implements or munitions of war which such belligerent may wish to purchase from the subjects of the neutral; and it is difficult to find a reason why a ship that is to be used for warlike purposes is more an instrument or implement of war than cannon, muskets, swords, bayonets, gunpowder, and projectiles to be fired from cannon and muskets. A ship or musket may be sold to one belligerent or the other, and only ceases to be neutral when the ship is owned, manned and employed in war, and the musket is held by a soldier, and used for the purpose of killing his enemy. In fact, the ship can never be expected to decide a war or a campaign, whereas the other things above mentioned may, by equipping a large army, enable the belligerent which requires them to obtain decisive advantages in the war.

Then, again, as regards the employment of the subjects of a neutral by either belligerent; it is obvious that even if the whole crew of a ship-of-war were composed of the subjects of a neutral, that crew should have less influence on the results of the war than whole regiments and brigades employed on land, and composed of the subjects of a neutral State.

* * * * * *

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.
Legation of the United States,
London, Sept. 16, 1863.

My Lord: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 14th of your note, dated on the 11th, in reply to mine of the 5th of the current month.

Your Lordship remarks that you had read my letter with great regret. On my part, I am very sure that it could not exceed the regret with which I wrote it.

You are pleased to observe that Her Majesty's Government hopes my Government may take a calmer and more dispassionate view of the matters involved in this discussion than seems to be inferred from my note. If in that note I should have unfortunately led Her Majesty's Government to any inference of the kind, I can only assure your Lordship that the fault must be exclusively mine. At the same time I feel it my duty not to disguise from you the very grave sense it entertains of the danger that Her Majesty's kingdom may be freely used by the enemies of the United States, in conjunction with numerous ill-disposed subjects of her own, to carry on a war against them in manner and spirit wholly at variance with the rules of neutrality, which Her Majesty's Government has prescribed for itself in the present contest, as well as with the stronger obligations of amity and good will imposed by solemn treaties long since entered into between the parties.

The history of the past two years has proved beyond the possibility of denial that the insurgents have steadily and persistently been engaged in transgressing the limit above laid down. They have built ships in the ports of this kingdom with the intent to make war on the United States; they have equipped and armed those ships with the aid of British subjects; they have manned those ships by the enlistment of British subjects, and without ever entering any insurgent harbors; they have sailed on the high seas committing depredations on the property of the people of the United States under protection of the British flag. In advance of this series of proceedings I have been steadily engaged in making representations of the danger of the same to your Lordship, the correctness of which has been almost uniformly verified by the result. In the very first instance in which I had the honor to present a remonstrance to your Lordship, (the case of the gunboat *Oreto*,) it appears from the admission of the individual now in command of that vessel, under the name of *Florida*, that she was built in the port of Liverpool with the intent to carry on war against the United States. I quote from the language of a letter signed J. N. Maffit, which has appeared in the public prints, when I say that "that corvette has, in fact, been built and armed by the Government of the Confederate States of America."

This building and arming are well known to have been done from the ports and harbors of Great Britain and its dependencies; and just so has it been with the other vessels of the same nature now on the ocean, that have never yet earned any national character excepting that which may attach to them from the territory where they were built, equipped, manned and armed.

It is unnecessary for me to enlarge further upon this view of the case, or to contrast this conduct of the insurgents with that observed by the United States.

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HOW THE STOPPAGE OF THE RAMS AFFECTED THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.
Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 28, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 8th of September (No. 492,) together with the correspondence which took place between Earl Russell and yourself on the occasion of the decision of her Majesty's Government to prevent the departure of the iron-clad steamships which have been prepared at Liverpool to make war against the United States.

You are already aware of the considerations affecting the safety of our country, which make this proceeding eminently gratifying. There are, however, other circumstances which ought not to be overlooked. This Government has not been forgetful of the agency of disloyal citizens of the United States in inaugurating the hostile enterprise, and in instigating debates in Parliament and in the press, which have tended to embarrass the British Ministry, and aggravate the responsibility which has devolved upon them. The President, therefore, thinks that he apprehends in some degree the firmness and fidelity to just principles which the Cabinet of London had exercised. Nor does he for a moment doubt that a sincere desire to cultivate the friendship of the United States has had its proper influence in the determination at which the Cabinet had arrived. You will, therefore, specially inform Earl Russell that the Government of the United States will hereafter hold itself obliged, with even more care than heretofore, to endeavor to conduct its intercourse with Great Britain in such a manner that the civil war in which we are unhappily engaged shall, when it comes to its end, leave to neither nation any permanent cause of discontent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c., &c., &c.

THE RAMS AGAIN—PROSPECT AND CONSEQUENCES OF THEIR COMING OUT.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.
Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 5, 1863.

Sir: I had the honor to receive and to submit to the President your dispatch of the 17th of September, No. 497, which relates to iron-clad vessels built at Laird's ship-yards for war against the United States, and which is accompanied by a very interesting correspondence that has taken place on that subject between yourself and Earl Russell.

The positions you have taken in this correspondence are approved.

It is indeed a cause of profound concern that, notwithstanding an engagement which the President has accepted as final, there still remains a doubt whether those vessels will be prevented from coming out, according to the original hostile purposes of the enemies of the United States residing in Great Britain. You have, however, exhausted the argument upon that subject; nor do I perceive that your exposition can be improved or materially reinforced. Earl Russell remarks that Her Majesty's Government having proclaimed neutrality, have in good faith exerted themselves to maintain it. I have not to say now for the first time, that however satisfactory that position may be to the British nation, it does not at all relieve the gravity of the question in the United States. The proclamation of neutrality was a concession of belligerent rights to the insurgents, and was deemed by this Government as unnecessary, and in effect as unfriendly, as it has since proved injurious to this country. The successive preparations of hostile naval expeditions in Great Britain are regarded here as fruits of that injurious proclamation. * *

It does not remain for us even to indicate to Great Britain the serious consequences which must ensue if the iron-clads shall come forth upon their work of destruction. They have been fully revealed to yourself, and you have made them known to Earl Russell, within the restraints which an honest and habitual respect for the Government and the people of Great Britain imposes. It seems to me that Her Majesty's Government might be expected to perceive and appreciate them, even if we were henceforth silent upon the subject. Every European statesman who knows anything of our history, or even of the nature of our complex republican institutions, understands full well that we are building a navy not for ulterior, or even immediate foreign war, but for self-defence. Thus, the world is left free to understand that our measures of maritime war are intended to resist maritime aggression, which is constantly threatened from abroad, and even more constantly apprehended at home. That it would be employed for that purpose, if such aggression should be attempted, would seem certain, unless, indeed, there should be reason to suppose that the people do not in this respect approve of the policy, and sympathize with the sentiments, of the Executive Government. But the resistance of foreign aggression, by all the means in our power, and at the hazard, if need be, of the national life itself, is the one point of policy on which the American people seem to be unanimous, and in complete harmony with the President. This is no menace of war to Great Britain; it is simply an assumption of the position of self-defence against a naval enemy, from whatever quarter he may come. Need I add, that this position is not affected by the character in which the enemy may come, whether under the authority and bearing the flag of a foreign State, or as an unauthorized invader, defying the authority of his own State, while seeking to invade our own. If, then, we shall become engaged with such an enemy, whether he comes from Great Britain, or from France, or from Russia, what must be the limit of our resistance? The law of nations says that the only limit is that which can be defined by ascertaining the magnitude of the public danger.

I do not know that it is necessary, or would be useful, to communicate any part of this paper to Earl Russell. But the President is of opinion that you should be fully apprized of the views of this Government, and authorized to use them as you may think proper.

I am, sir, your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.

ENLISTMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS IN THE AMERICAN ARMIES.

EMIGRATION.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.
Foreign Office, April 16, 1863.

Sir, With reference to your letter of the 10th inst., in which you repeated the denial you had formerly made of the truth of the report that men were being recruited in this country for the United States army, I think it right to communicate to you the substance of a report which has just been made to Her Majesty's Government with regard to the number of persons who are now being shipped as emigrants from Queenstown for New-York.

It is stated that within the last fortnight, 1,278 emigrants have sailed, the greatest number being strong, active young men; that it cannot be doubted that they are intended for the United States army, and that, in fact, many of them do not deny it.

A certain number of these men were militiamen from Cork and its vicinity, and they informed the emigration officer that they would get from $250 to $300 bounty. It also appears that the prospect of this large bounty has been held out to young men, by general rumor, throughout the country.

It is further stated that the friends of these persons in America are paid so much for obtaining and bringing them out to New-York.

I do not think it necessary to encumber this letter with further statements of a more or less trustworthy character which have reached Her Majesty's Government corroborative of this asserted recruiting of Her Majesty's subjects for service in the United States Army, and I shall therefore merely add that I am informed that about 800 young men were booked to sail from Queenstown of the 9th inst., it being freely spoken of that all the young men were going to join the Northern army, and that although the Inman Company have put on additional steamers, the number of applicants for passage is so great that they cannot all be accommodated, and that several hundreds are consequently left behind each week.

REPLY OF THE AMERICAN MINISTER.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.
Legation of the United States,
London, April 18, 1863.

* * * The fact that a great many people, especially in Ireland, have been anxious for some time past to find their way to the United States, has been made known to me by the frequent applications to this Legation for free passage. A considerable proportion of these contain offers to enlist in the service of the Government. No doubt they are more or less influenced by the high bounties offered in America, accounts of which have been from time to time published in the newspapers here. To all such solicitations the answer given from here has been uniformly to the effect that no authority has been given by the Government to listen to any proposals of the kind, or to make any engagements whatever. Instructions have likewise been sent to the respective Consuls who have reported similar proposals to me to make the same answer. I have no reason to believe that any American citizen in England clothed with authority has ventured to act in any other way.

It is proper for me to add, in the explanation of the emigration that is taking place, that a gentleman of influence in America, now in London, who is in a situation to know, has lately informed me that some of the great corporations for the extension of railways in the western part of the United States having experienced inconvenience from the liability of the laborers in their employ to be drafted for the war, and apprehending more, are making efforts to procure large supplies from other countries of aliens who are, from that circumstance, exempted from the risk of being called into service. It may well be that some of those who desire to get across the ocean for the purpose of enlisting, expect to take advantage of the opportunity thus placed before them.

In addition to this, there is no doubt of the fact of a scarcity of laborers in the United States. I learn from private sources that the rate of wages is very much advanced.

I am led to believe that these causes, in addition to the alleged distress of the population of Ireland, may explain the phenomena of emigration to which your Lordship has been pleased to draw my attention.

THE ENLISTMENT OF SAILORS.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.
Foreign Office, April 20, 1863.

Sir: With regard to the complaints which you have made, from time to time, of British sailors who have entered the Confederate service, I have to remark that no steps have hitherto been taken by the United States authorities to prevent British subjects from entering the military or naval service of the United States.

Mr. Seward has, on the contrary, justified the measures used, provided they were not bribery or intimidation, to induce British sailors to enter the Federal service.

You will readily perceive the justice of the request I am about to make, namely: that before you repeat your complaints that British sailors have entered the service of the so-called Confederate States, you will furnish me with proofs that all British subjects serving in the Federal army or navy have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of her Majesty's proclamation.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
RUSSELL.
Charles Francis Adams, Esq.

MR. ADAMS' REPLY.

Mr. Adams to Lord Russell.
Legation of the United States,
London, April 25, 1863.

* * * It is not without the greatest surprise that I gather from the terms of your Lordship's note an impression that my Government for the future is to be debarred from presenting evidence of the violations of neutrality committed within this Kingdom by the enlistment of Her Majesty's subjects in a war on the people of the United States, until I can furnish proofs that all British subjects who may have found their own way to the United States at any time within the present century, and have voluntarily enlisted in the Federal army or navy, have been discharged, and that orders have been given not to enlist or engage any such persons to serve in arms contrary to the tenor of Her Majesty's proclamation.

I need not point out to your Lordship the fact that this is asking what it is altogether beyond the powers of the Government of the United States to do by virtue of any existing law. Your Lordship has heretofore, on many occasions, called my attention to the fact that her Majesty's Government cannot go beyond the law in applying a remedy to any abuse, however flagrant. It certainly would not counsel another Government to do that which it refuses to do itself. It is quite certain that a very large number of persons, reckoned still as subjects by the law of the realm, have yet emigrated to the United States, have renounced their allegiance to her Majesty, and have become citizens of the United States. As such they are recognized as having obtained certain new rights, and become subject to correlative obligations. One of these last is that incumbent equally on all citizens of serving their country, if called upon, in time of war. From this it is not possible for the Government to relieve them. Hence, if her Majesty's Government is to be understood as requiring that a condition of discharging the large number of persons embraced in this category from the military and naval service of the United States, is to be fulfilled prior to the exercise by the United States of a right to make representations respecting the violations of the laws enforcing neutrality committed within the Kingdom by the enlistment of her Majesty's subjects in a war against a friendly nation, I very much fear lest this act may be construed as indicative of a disposition to cut off the opportunities of remonstrance by demanding the performance of an obvious impossibility. Of course I cannot permit myself to suppose that such an intention has been entertained for a moment. Yet, on the other hand, it is not to be denied that, according to the terms of your Lordship's note, the effect indicated must practically follow.

The Government of the United States acknowledges, and will, whenever called upon, perform, the obligation to enforce the laws prohibiting the citizens from entering into the military or naval service of friendly nations engaged in war with one another. But they cannot engage to refuse the service of volunteers who may be disposed to come to the United States and offer their aid in the great struggle in which they are engaged, no matter from what country they may come. The memory of such names as Lafayette, Kosciusko and DeKalb, not to mention others, remains too much in honor among them to justify any such step. Her Majesty's Government, in appearing to require it, asks more than has ever been suggested under any theory of international law, and directly the opposite of what it has been heretofore in the habit of practicing itself. * *

Under these circumstances, I cannot but hope that Her Majesty's Government will so far reconsider the interdiction they appear to have laid upon the United States, in the present case, as not to demand, as a prior condition, the performance of a common act of remonstrance, not simply as a series of measures never required before, but one at war with the whole previous policy of Great Britain in its own case, contrary to the general practice of nations, as well as obviously impossible to perform.

LORD RUSSELL RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

Lord Russell to Mr. Adams.

Sir: Your letter of the 25th of April, in reply to mine of the 20th of that month, did not reach me until the morning of the 28th. I mention this to explain to you why it was not included in the collection of papers presented to Parliament on the 27th, of which my letter formed a part.

I think it necessary, in consequence of the tenor of your letter, to point out to you that you have entirely misapprehended the purport of my letter of the 20th of April. My object in that letter was not to discuss the question of practice of nations to admit into their naval or military service the subjects or citizens of other States, but merely to point out that the Government of the United States has no right to complain, as of an unfriendly act on the part of this country, that British subjects took service with the so-called Confederate States, so long as the Government of the United States allowed and encouraged other British subjects to enter into their own military service.

The Government of the United States must either proceed on the principle of admitting all British subjects to voluntary service in its ships and military bodies, and then it has no reason to complain that the Confederates do the same; or it must appeal to the Foreign Ellstment Act, and, in that case, it ought not to encourage in its own practice that which it denounces in the case of the Confederates.

The Government of the United States cannot ask the British Government to act partially and unfairly. If thousands of British subjects are to be found fighting in the ranks of the Federals, on the invitation of the United States authorities, it is no breach of neutrality that some hundreds should be found in the ships and armies of the Confederates upon a similar invitation on their part.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

—The family of Archbishop Whateley have undertaken the preparation of a Memoir of his Life. It will, in a measure, be autobiographical—consisting mainly of his own memoranda, correspondence, &c. A volume of miscellaneous Memoirs from his Commonplace Book is also announced, and a selection from his unpublished sermons. Dr. Whateley's published writings make him one of the most voluminous authors of the day, and his mental activity appears to have remained unabated to the last.

—There seems hardly any limit to the subjects wherewith Literary Antiquarianism loves to disport itself. A London publisher, Mr. J. C. Hotten, announces among other novelties, "The History of Sign-boards, with anecdotes of Old Taverns, Coffee Houses, Places of Entertainment, and the Shops and Markets of the olden time, with nearly 100 curious illustrations of the most singular signs throughout the country, by Jacob Larwood, of the South Kensington Museum." This reminds one of the days of Hogarth, when an exhibition of sign-boards was opened in London by some of the wits of the time, in ridicule of the exhibitions of the then infant Royal Academy. Another book on a subject more curious, but not so novel, proceeding from the same quarter is, "The History of Playing Cards, and the various games connected with them, from their origin until now, with some account of card conjuring and old-fashioned tricks, by the Rev. E. S. Taylor, and K. H. McKenzie, in one volume 8vo, beautifully printed, with sixty full page illustrations."

—The new volume of "The Bampton Lectures", for 1863, consists of *The Divine and Human Elements in the Scriptures*, by the Rev. J. Hannah, D. C. L. For nearly one hundred years, the sermons preached and published in accordance with this old endowment where characterized by average mediocrity, and attracted little attention. Latterly, however, the selection of first-rate men for the task, has produced works of great importance, as *Mansel on the Limits of Human Reason in Religion*; *Rawlinson's Historical Evidences of Christianity*; *Hessey's History of the Sabbath*; *Farrar's Critical History of Free Thought in Religion*, etc., most of which are republished in this country.

—The Boston booksellers have determined on another effort to naturalize, in their city, the system of trade sales, which plays such an important part in the business relations of bookselling in New-York and Philadelphia. As the New England States are notoriously among the best book markets of the country, it is singular that there should be any difficulty in bringing this about, but the attempt has been made heretofore without lasting success. Buyers from California, the Great West and Canada, are conspicuous as supporters of the New-York sales, and, indeed, are almost necessary to their prosperity. These classes of purchasers have rarely been tempted to Boston, which may account for previous failures to establish the institution permanently in that city. The committee, however, now report that the prosperity of the trade in New-England is so great, and the number of booksellers of that region on whom they can count has so materially increased, as to give assurance of success, and the first semi-annual sale is appointed to take place on the 16th of February next, under regulations similar to those adopted by the trade in New-York and Philadelphia.

—A well-known English literary journal, *The Critic*, succumbs to the common fate, and ceases with its last number for December, 1863. It was started about fifteen years since, and for a considerable period was conducted with marked ability. It failed, however to secure the portion of publishers' advertising patronage that seems essential to make a paying concern of any literary paper; and, after various changes from weekly to fortnightly and monthly issues, at last takes leave of its subscribers. The recent cessation of the *Literary Gazette* and *The Parthenon* leaves the field of weekly literary and scientific journalism in London in possession of *The Athenæum* and its newly-started rival, *The Reader*. The political papers, however, as the *Examiner*, *Spectator*, *Saturday Review*, &c., devote so much attention to books as to make them formidable rivals of the former class.

—The best art that England produces is now devoted to Biblical illustration. The most elaborate publication for many years past is a magnificent edition of the New Testament, embellished with engravings from the old Italian masters, with borders, ornaments and initial letters, from manuscripts of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Mr. Henry Shaw, well-known for his beautiful works on mediæval ornament, illuminations, &c., has had the artistic superintendence of the work, with the coöperation of the first engravers of the day. The first edition is confined to 250 copies, at the publishing price of ten guineas each. Simultaneously with this, Messrs. Dalziel, the eminent wood engraver, announce the commencement of an Illustrated Bible, on a very important scale. Among the artists who contribute designs are the names of Millais, Holman Hunt, Dyce, Noel Paton, Pickersgill, Maddox Brown, and others, the *élite* of the modern Pre-Raphaelite school. The entire work is to form about forty monthly parts in royal quarto, at the very moderate price of one shilling each. Millais has lately given proof of his ability to cope with scriptural subjects in a series of drawings illustrative of *The Parables of Our Lord*, just issued as a Christmas Book in an elegant volume. Though characterized by what will appear, to some eyes, as an unpleasant preponderance of archaic simplicity and *angularity* of design, they form a collection of undeniable power and earnestness such as few painters could produce. For twelve of the twenty plates which appeared in *Good Words* the artist received £100 for each design, as drawn on the wood block. Two illustrated editions of the *Book of Common Prayer* may also be mentioned here—one published by Murray, illustrated with borders, initial letters, wood-cuts from Overbeck, Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, &c., and notes explaining the origin and history of the Offices, by Rev. Thomas James; the other issued by Messrs. Longman, in a large octavo volume, beautifully printed at the Cheswick Press, and ornamented throughout with arabesques borders, remarkable for elegance and lightness of design, adapted from Geofroy Tory, the famous French artist of the Renaissance. *The Life and Lessons of our Lord*, unfolded and illustrated, by Rev. John Cumming, embellished with first-class engravings from the modern German and English, and early Italian masters, just commenced, is still another contribution to sacred art.

—Messrs. Trubner & Co., of London, have just ready an elegant work on modern numismatics, *The Current Gold and Silver Coins of all Countries*, illustrated with 141 plates, printed in gold and silver, presenting perfect *fac similes* of about *one thousand coins*. The letter-press contains the official Mint regulations of each country in relation to their weight, fineness, &c., with their intrinsic value in English money, according to the legal standard. Many of the coins are fine specimens of numismatic art, and, from their value, are rarely seen in foreign countries, so that in addition to its usefulness, the work claims a high place among ornamental publications.

—A new scientific periodical appears in London on the 1st of January, entitled *The Quarterly Journal of Science*, a periodical review of its progress in every part of the world. The editors are Mr. James Samuelson, author of several well-known works on natural history, and Mr. Wm. Crookes, editor of the *Chemical News*. It will be copiously illustrated, and numbers the first names of the day among its supporters.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—The London correspondent of the Irish *Times* writes: "There are some whispers that the private life of the Emperor of the French is not at the present time the happiest. It may be that the insurance of the Emperor's life in the London offices for a large sum is the foundation of the rumor; but another bit of gossip also lends strength to the report. It may not be altogether forgotten that before the Emperor's marriage he had held for many years intimate relations with a Mrs. Howard, by whom he had two children. When the Emperor married, the lady was handsomely provided for and sent to England, where before long she was married. The marriage did not turn out a happy one, and Mrs. Howard returned to Paris. There is no doubt that this lady had the character of being very clever, and of advising Louis Napoleon at the desperate crisis in his fate in such a manner as, when acted on, led ultimately to his elevation to the French throne. Nor long since it was announced that the Emperor was in the habit of leaving Compiegne late at night by special train, and appearing in Paris; it now appears that Mrs. Howard is the attraction, and that after a lapse of years she has resumed her sway over Louis Napoleon's mind, and is once more his counselor-in-chief. Hence, perhaps, the whispers of the hour take their rise.

—Charles Dickens does not let *Hard Cash* go out to the world without again announcing that he has no sympathy with the attacks it contains upon the Commissioners of Lunacy. The story is finished in *All the Year Round*, and, at the close, the following note is published in small capital letters: Note—The statements and opinions of this journal generally are, of course, to be received as the statements and opinions of its conductor. But this is not so in the case of a work of fiction, first published in these pages as a serial story, with the name of an eminent writer attached to it. When one of my literary brothers does me the honor to undertake such a task, I hold that he executes it on his own personal responsibility, and for the sustainment of his own reputation; and I do not consider myself at liberty to exercise that control over him which I claim as to other contributions.—Charles Dickens.

—Several of the Continental journals contain the following paragraph: "A submarine vessel, of colossal dimensions, is now being built at Cronstadt, in the construction of which 2,000 tons of iron and steel will be used. She is to be moved by two large engines, worked by compressed air, is to be armed with a powerful spur, and will carry every accessory for fixing to the hulls of vessels large cylinders of powder to be fired by electricity. Large glass covered openings will enable the crew to direct the course of the vessel; they will also be able to regulate the depth at which she is to swim, but in general the vessel will be near the surface. The Emperor recently signed a decree appropriating 673,000 francs for the construction of the sea monster."

—Mr. Mayhew tells us in his book on Germany, that her Majesty's apartments in the Palace of Reinhardtsbrunn, where she spent some time last autumn, were "neither so decent, so tidy, nor so well furnished as those of a model-lodging-house in London;" that the household were located in rooms "assuredly not so comfortable as those of an English journeyman carpenter," and that the miserable garniture "would hardly have found a purchaser in our broker's alley."

—Messrs. Chapman & Hall, of London, commence the new year with the first number of a new serial novel by Mr. Anthony Trollope, under the title of *Can You Forgive Her?* The illustrations are by Mr. H. K. Browne. Mr. Charles Lever took time by the forelock in bringing out the first number of his new story, *Luttrell of Arran* in December. Messrs. Chapman & Hall have just issued the second number for January.

—Mr. Edmund Yates, in a public communicathen, announced that he is no longer connected with the *Illustrated Times*, in consequence of individuals having been implicated by name without his sanction in certain articles entitled "The Lounger at the Clubs," for which the public have held him responsible.

—The *Figaro-Programme* publishes the following curious detail: "ALEXANDRE DUMAS, the novelist, is no longer paid by the line, but by the letter. Yes! the *San Felice*, which is now being published, is paid for at the rate of a centime a letter. We can guarantee the exactitude of this fact."

—A letter from Venice states that the export of sea-fish from that port is much greater this Winter than usual. It is sent as far as Vienna, Munich and Stutgardt, and boat-loads of the finest fish only reach Venice to be immediately sent abroad.

—MICHAEL CHEVALIER'S *Mexico, Ancient and Modern*, may shortly be expected, through Messrs. MAXWELL & Co. M. CHEVALIER'S thorough acquaintance with the subject on which he has been so long engaged leads to the anticipation of an interesting and important work.

—The Milan journals state that a manufactory of forged Austrian bank-notes has just been discovered in that city. The plate and a small press were seized, and several persons arrested. The notes already put into circulation are said to amount to a large sum.

—An interesting volume of 300 pp. of early French poetry has just been issued at Rheims, as the third part of the third section of the *Romancero de Champagne*.—*Chants Légendaires et Historiques*, 420—1550, all anterior to the year 1600.

—Mr. MAHEW, the well-known writer on the London poor, has just published a work on Germany, in which he proves by statistical reasoning that one-third of the gross gains of the entire people is lavished upon beer.

—The body of a man, dreadfully mutilated, has just been found in a ditch at Bologna. To the breast was attached a paper, bearing the words *Caveant adulteri* (let adulterers beware!)

—Mr. HOME, of spiritualist celebrity, has opened his studio as a sculptor, at Rome. At all events, if he has not opened it, he is working hard at sculpture, and is in a fair way to finish a statue.

—The Rev. FREDERICK MONOD, one of the most respected pastors of the French Protestant Church in Paris, has just succumbed to a malady from which he had been long suffering.

—The new paddle steam-yacht built for the use of the Queen, is called the *Alberta*. She had a trial trip off Portsmouth recently, and realized an average speed exceeding 15 knots.

—Col. CRAWLEY'S expenses in defending himself at the late Court-martial have been variously estimated at $3,000 and $5,000.

—During the last week 66 wrecks were reported, making a total for the present year of 2,670.

—Parcels of New York oysters have been received in very fine condition in Dundee.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Short Causes—Nos. 1298, 1176, 1133, 1134, 1281, 1658, 1102, 1330. *Part II.*—Nos. 994, 344, 360, 368, 370, 372, 380, 390, 428, 454, 492, 508, 606, 694.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 19, on Demurrer Calendar, 233, 202, 157, 143, 14, 146, 290, 248, 249, 252, 253, 25, 255, 256, 257, 260.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1183, 3133, 350, 3199, 3263, 3267, 2991, 2727, 3269, 3271, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283. *Part II.*—Nos. 3160, 3102, 2940, 3244, 3246, 3248, 3252, 3256, 3258, 3260, 2326, 3264, 32683, 270, 3272.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 226, 417. *Part II.*—No Calendar.

Alleged Fraudulent Representation in the Purchase of Cigars.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daly.

Jose Franchieris vs. David M. Henriques and Thomas F. Ferris.—The plaintiff in this action, tried for the second time, alleges that in September, 1857, at Havana, Cuba, he consigned to the defendant, David M. Henriques, a large quantity of cigars, per bark *Lyra*. That said cigars were not landed in New-York until the 1st of October, 1857; that said Henriques was, on the 1st day of September, 1857, insolvent and unable to pay his debts, which fact Henriques fraudulently concealed from the plaintiff, and represented himself to be in prosperous circumstances, in order to obtain credit from the plaintiff for said segars; that after Henriques became insolvent, he executed a transfer of his property to defendant Ferris. Plaintiff notified both these defendants that he claimed the property before they had removed it from the Custom-house, which notice they disregarded; he therefore brought the suit for $40,000. Defendants deny that plaintiff consigned any segars to them, but allege that they purchased the segars of plaintiff; that he drew bills on them for the amount, and obtained the money for these bills in Havana, and defendant Henriques denies that he was insolvent or made any fraudulent representations. These bills, drawn by plaintiff, were accepted by defendant Henriques, and he claimed that he had a lien on them to save himself from loss. On the first trial before Judge BRADY, the complaint was dismissed for want of proof, but on appeal to the General Term a new trial was ordered.

Case still on.

Beebe, Dean and Donohue for plaintiff; David Dudley Field for the defendants.

Illegal Prize—Damages and Costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JAN. 20.

The Ship Gondar and Cargo vs. The United States; The Ship Alliance and Cargo vs. The Same.—NELSON, C. J.—The further proofs in the above cases having been submitted to me for the final disposition, I have looked into them, and they appear to be full in supplying the deficiency upon the question whether Armstrong and Gerard, British subjects, were the owners of the *Gondar* at the time of the seizure; and also, upon the question whether Armstrong was at the time the owner of the cargo.

They are also full to show that the same persons were the owners of the *Alliance* at the time of the seizure, and the same person, Armstrong, the owner, at the time, of the cargo. These being the only questions in the two cases upon which any doubt existed in the judgment of the Court, at the former hearing, and what led to the commission for further proofs upon them, let a decree be entered in each case in favor of the claimants.

We deem it proper to say, in this opinion, that the intimation in the case of the *Empress*, that the Court could not entertain the question as to a claim for costs and damages against the captors in a proceeding in which they were not nominally before the Court on the record, was founded in mistake. We have since, with more leisure and less pressure with business, looked into the question, and the cases and principles bearing upon it, and are entirely satisfied, not only that the Court can entertain it, but that it is the appropriate tribunal to hear and determine all claims for costs and damages in case of a decree of restitution. Though the prize proceeding is in the name of the Government, it is at the instance and for the benefit of the captors, and, in contemplation of law, carried on between them and the claimants.

We have not referred to this matter as having any bearing upon the two cases before us, as we have not looked at it with that view, but simply to correct the error in the former case alluded to.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Tinen vs. Van Loon.—Motion denied with $10 costs.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Jan. 21, 1864.

60,000	U. S. 6s,'65,Co....139	500	Harlem R..........95
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s,Co. 102⅜	800	do..........94½
2,000	U. S. 5s,'74,Co.Ind. 96	100	do..........94¾
6,000	U. S. 6s, 1y.c. N 97⅞	200	do..........96
22,000	do..........97⅞	400	do..........95⅜
30,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c.	400	Reading R..........117
	Oct. & April....106⅜	200	do.......b10.117
5,000	Brook. C. 6s W. L..106⅜	500	do..........116⅜
1,000	Er. 3d M. Bs.....112	200	Mich. Cen. R...b15.139½
4,000	Erie 4th M. Bs....110¼	1050	do..........139
1,000	A. & T. H.1.B....82	100	do.......b10.139¾
2,000	do..........82½	100	do.......s60.138
1,000	A.& T.H.2 M.P...91½	200	do.......b10.139⅜
2,000	C.&N.W.1st M....93½	100	do.......b10.139¾
5,000	C.&N.W.R.2d M..77¼	100	do.......b10.138⅜
10,000	do..........77½	200	do.......b10.139
1,000	Tol. & W.2d M....86	300	do..........138¾
5,000	do..........86¼	100	do..........138⅝
2,000	Clev. & Tol. S. F..107	100	do.......b10.138⅝
10,000	P., Ft.W.& C.3s.	700	do..........138¾
	b30..........88	900	do..........138
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G...62	800	M. S. & N. I. R....87
10,000	Ohio & Miss. R. C..36½	300	do..........87¼
6,000	McGr. W. 1st M...92½	100	do.......b10 87½
5	Am. Exc. Bank....108	500	do.......b30 88⅜
40	Continental Bank..100	100	do.......b30 88
14,000	Am. Gold.........156¾	200	Miss. & Mo. R......45
10,000	do..........157	200	do..........44½
15,000	do..........156⅝	100	do.......b30 45
450	Canton Co.........34¾	25	Ill. Cen. R. S.....131⅛
100	do.......b15 35	100	do.......b30 131½
300	do..........34⅜	700	do..........131
900	do.......b3 35	1000	do.......b5 131
60	Del. & H. Ca. Co....176	300	do.......opg 131
300	Cumb. Coal Prf..b30 48¼	200	do..........130⅞
100	do.......b7 48	500	do..........130⅝
200	do.......b10 48	650	do..........130
500	do..........47⅞	400	do..........129½
100	do..........48	200	do..........129¼
700	do..........47¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts......119¾
300	do..........47½	500	do.......b10.120
100	Quick. M. Co......56½	400	do.......b15.119⅜
50	Min. Mining Co.....71	1800	do..........119
100	Copake Iron Mines..12¾	700	do.......b10.119⅜
300	do..........12½	400	do..........118⅞
300	Mar. Min. Co.......30½	600	do..........118⅞
500	do..........30¼	800	do..........119¾
300	do.......b30 31	600	do.......s60.118
20	Pacific M. S. S. C. b30.231	200	do.......b10.119

200	Chi. B. & Q. R....120	100	Gal. & Chi. R...b10.115½
200	N. Y. Cen. R...b10.137¼	100	do..........115⅜
400	do..........137	400	do.......b10.115⅜
200	do..........137⅛	200	do.......b10.115⅝
700	do..........137¼	300	do.......s3.115
600	do.......b30.138	300	do.......b10.115⅛
200	do.......b15.137⅜	500	do..........115
200	do.......s10.137⅜	100	do..........114⅞
100	do.......b5.137⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R..s10.140
600	do.......b10.137⅜	100	do..........139¾
100	do.......b10.137⅜	1600	do..........139¾
200	do.......s10.137⅜	100	do.......b10.140
1700	Erie R..........108⅜	300	do..........140
200	do..........108⅝	200	Chi. & R. I. R.......144
500	do..........108⅜	100	do.......s30.144
500	do.......opg.109	200	do..........146
500	do.......b5.109	150	do..........148
400	do.......b10.109	50	do.......s60.142
200	do.......b5.109	100	do.......s10.148
250	do.......b15.109½	100	do..........148
150	Erie R. Pr........103⅜	600	Tol. & Wab. R.......60
100	do..........103⅞	400	do..........61
1050	do..........104	100	do.......b10 61
250	do..........104½	200	do.......b30 61½
100	do.......b10 104⅝	200	do..........63½
100	do..........104½	100	P., Ft. W. & C.......87⅞
100	do.......opg 104⅝	900	do..........87½
500	do.......opg.104⅝	100	do..........87⅝
100	do.......b10.104⅝	50	do.......b30 88
100	do.......b5 104⅜	300	do.......b10 87⅛
50	do.......b30.105⅛	100	do.......b7 87⅝
200	Hud. R. R.........143	600	do..........87
600	do..........142½	1500	Alt.&T.Haute R.......63
100	do.......b15.143	100	do.......b10 63½
150	do..........142¼	100	Alt. & T.H. Pr.......77
250	do.......b10 142½	50	do.......b10 78
250	do.......b10.142¼	600	Chic. & N.W.R.......50
400	do..........142	100	do.......b30 51
150	do..........141½	300	do.......b5 50⅛
100	do.......b5.142	50	Tol. & Wab. Pr.......73
200	do..........141⅜	100	do.......b30 74½
400	Mar. & Cin. 1st P...65	100	Chi. & Alton R.b15 88
200	Chic. & Alton Prf...94	200	do..........86

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Reg..104¾	400	Mich. Cen. R.......137
32,000	U. S. 6s,'81.Cou..105¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. S...s30.129
25,000	U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C. N 97⅜	500	do..........129½
10,000	American Gold.....156⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.......86¾
1000	Canton Co.........35½	200	do..........86½
400	do.......b10 35⅝	300	do..........86¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref..b10 47⅝	100	do..........86½
500	do..........47⅞	600	Clev. & Pitts.......117¾
14	Pac. M. S. Co......229	300	do..........117⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. R.......136⅝	450	do..........117
100	Erie R.......opg.108⅜	550	Gal. & Ch. R...b30.115
500	Harlem R..........94	100	do..........114⅝
300	do..........93⅞	150	do..........114
200	Reading R.........116	200	do..........113⅜
200	do..........116¼	100	do.......s60 113⅝
100	Erie Pref..........103⅜	200	Clev. & Tol. R.......139
100	do..........103	100	do.......s10 138⅜
200	do..........102⅞	100	Chic. & R. I....b10.146
100	do..........103⅛	500	do..........147
100	Hud. River R...b15.142	100	do.......s30.147
200	do..........141	100	do.......s30.146⅝
100	do.......b10.141½	100	do.......b10 147
200	do.......b15.141¾	50	M. & P. du C. R...b10 61⅜
100	do..........140	100	do..........61½
100	do..........140¾	27	do..........60
100	M. S. & N. I. R......87	200	A. & T. H. R.......62½
100	do..........87½	100	do..........63
800	do..........87⅜		

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold..........156	200	Read R ex-div...b3.116¼
100	New-York Cen......136⅜	100	do.......c 116
100	Erie R. ex-div......108½	1200	do.......s3.116
200	do.......b3.108⅜	400	Ill. Cen. R. ex-div.....129
300	do..........108⅜	100	do..........128⅝
300	do.......c.108⅜	2200	do.......s10.128⅜
150	do.......c.108⅜	100	do..........128½
550	do.......s4.108⅜	100	do.......b3.129
200	Hud. R. R..........141⅜	200	Cleve. & P. R.....s3.118
100	do..........141⅜	100	do..........118
300	do..........141	1200	do..........118⅜
100	Mich. Cen. R.......137⅝	200	do..........118⅛
100	do..........137⅝	300	do..........118¾
350	do..........138	300	do.......s3.118⅜
100	do.......s10.138	100	Gal. & C. R.ex-d.b5.115⅜
100	M. S. & N. I. R......87	300	P., Ft. W. & C. R....c 86⅜
100	do..........86⅞	200	Canton Co..........36
600	do..........86¼	200	do..........35⅜
100	do.......b3 86⅜	500	Quicks. M. Co.......56
100	do.......b3 86⅝	100	do..........55⅝
100	do.......b10 87	100	do.......b3 56

PUBLIC BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	N. Y. Cen. R.......136¼	200	M. S. & N. I. R.......87⅞
200	do..........136⅜	100	do.......b3 87⅝
750	do.......b3 136⅜	100	do.......b7 87⅜
100	do.......b30.136⅝	600	do..........87⅝
200	do..........136	300	do.......b3 87⅜
800	Erie R. ex-div......108⅜	100	do..........87½
200	do.....p&c s10.108⅞	100	Ill. Cen. R. x-dv. s10.129
1000	do.......s3 108⅝	300	do.......b10.130
200	do..........108⅞	200	do..........130
300	do.......s3.108⅜	1700	Cle. & Pitts. R.......117
200	do..........108⅜	200	do..........117
300	Erie R. Prf.....b3.102⅞	200	do.......s3.117
150	do..........102⅞	100	Gal.&Chi.R.x-d.b3 114¾
100	Hud. River R.......140⅜	100	Chi. & R. I. R.......148
500	do..........140⅝	100	do..........147⅜
100	Harlem R..........93¾	50	Chic. & N. W. R.......50
100	do..........93⅝	50	do.......s3 50
600	do..........93	100	P., Ft. W. & Ch.......86⅜
300	do.......s3 93⅜	300	do..........87⅛
300	do.......s3 93¾	600	Canton Co..........36
300	Mich. Cen. R.......137	100	do.......b2 36
100	do.......b3.137	100	Cum. Coal..........47⅜
100	do.......b3.136¾	100	Mariposa Min. Co.....30½
100	do..........136⅝		

THURSDAY, Jan. 21—P. M.

The Popular Loan of Five Hundred Millions in 6 ₩ cents, 20 years date, redeemable after 5 years, is about to be closed. The whole amount has been taken by the people of the United States, at par. The Sub-Loan Agents in this City were advised early this forenoon that only a few millions remained unsubscribed, and they were cautious through the remainder of the day in making positive commitments to new applicants. The regular Washington mail did not get through this morning, and the Assistant Treasurer in New-York had no fresh instructions on the subject. He continued to receive orders for the Loan up to 3 o'clock. There was a considerable rush at the Treasury Office, and the receipts on this account were:

On Subscriptions direct	$3,450,700
From Loan Agents	1,427,450
Together	$4,878,150

It had been known for some days that the Loan was nearly exhausted, but not clearly run down, as the advices this forenoon indicated. The probability is that the new National Banks have quietly subscribed at the Department in Washington for large sums of the registered stock, as a basis for their circulation, and it may be that the Secretary will be glad to take this circulation, (in notes of small denominations,) in payment for the Stock thus secured by the National Bankers. In any event, the public at large have probably seen the last of this great Loan at par, and our information from Washington leads us to the opinion that *no other six per cent. Gold-bearing Stock will be issued*.

At 3 o'clock, the Loan Agent at Philadelphia telegraphed his correspondents (or Sub-Agents) in Wall-street that he could not undertake to fill further orders.

There was an active demand for Money to-day at 7 ₩ cent., and the run upon the Banks for ordinary Legal Tender Notes, to pay in for the Popular Loan, continued to the close of business. For other objects, Money could be had at from 7 to 12 ₩ cent., according to the terms made at Bank for the new Legal Tender, bearing 5 ₩ cent. interest.

The supply of Gold is better on the Street, and the difficulty experienced early in the week, in making settlements between *Bull* and *Bear* in the Gold Room, has passed over. There was a further decline of 1@1¼ ₩ cent. in price from yesterday. Exchange is relatively cheaper than Gold, but no important business has yet been accomplished for Saturday's steamer. The recent advance on London from 167¼ to 173¼, caused a good many of the Importers to withdraw from the market as buyers.

There is unabated speculative excitement on the Stock Exchange, but with the difference from yesterday, that the sellers appear to outnumber the buyers; partly in realization of profits and partly on the calculation that the market must yield for a few days after the intense movement since Monday last. Such calculations, however, are frequently upset in a single hour by some sudden renewal of demand, first on one particular Stock and then on another. The cardinal fact remains that the crowd of speculators in William-street and in and around the hundred Brokers offices in the neighborhood, suffers no diminution, and in many respects resemble the scenes of last Summer.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with Wednesday night. Gold partially recovered at the close. The extremes of the day were from 158½ last night down to 155½, and up to 157¼@157½ ₩ cent. The Railways were better than at the Second Board. There is much excitement on the Street, with frequent fluctuations in the temper of the speculation. Canton, among the Miscellaneous Shares, advanced to 36 ₩ cent. Rock Island shares sold at one time to-day at 150 ₩ cent. on the Street.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	158⅜	157	Mich. Central	140⅜	138⅝
U.S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern	88	87⅞
N. Y. Central	137	136⅞	Mich. Guarant'd	139⅜	139
Erie	108⅞	108⅜	Illinois Cen.	131⅛	130
Erie Preferred	104	102⅞	Pittsburgh	117⅜	117
Hudson	140⅜	140⅜	Fort Wayne	87½	87⅛
Pacific Mail	229	229	Rock Island	144⅜	147⅜
Harlem	97⅞	93⅞	Galena	116⅛	114⅜
Canton	34⅝	36	Reading	118	116⅜
Treas. Cer., new	97⅞	97⅞	Quicksilver	57	56
Toledo	141	140	Cum'land Coal	48⅜	47½
Northwest	49⅜	50	Mariposa	31	30⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	118	Am. Exchange	108
Manhattan	140	Chatham	100
Merchants'	106	Irving	99
City	140	People's	100
National	105	Market	102
State of New-York	103	Nassau	105
Commerce	100	Continental	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	108	Al. & T. H. 2d Income	82
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Est.	101½	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs.	101	Chi. & N. W. firsts	93
N. Y. Cen. 7s '64	100	Chi. & N. W. seconds	77½
N. Y. Cen. 7s '76	115	Han. & St. Jo. 1sts	80
Erie thirds, '83	111½	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	102
Erie fourths, '80	110	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	103½	M. & P. du Ch. firsts	103
Hud. R. 1sts '69	111	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	112
Harlem, 1sts '69 & '73	107	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Mich. C., '69 & '72	121	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	106⅜
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	123	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds	100⅜
Chi. B. & Q. 1sts	118	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	87
Mich. S. seconds	104	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	100
Mich. S.&N.I. S.F.	107	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	82
Alton & T. Haute firsts	101	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	62
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref'd	91½	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	100

A National Bank is to be established at Harlem. The chief shareholders are Mr. PAUL SPOFFORD, of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., Mr. EDWARD HAIGHT, of the Bank of the Commonwealth, Mr. GRISWOLD HAVENS, Mr. FRANCIS LELAND, and Mr. C. DARLING. Mr. HAIGHT has taken much interest in this organization, as he did, while in Congress, in the passage of the Act to establish the National Banking System.

The American Coal Company to-day declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ₩ cent., payable 10th February. The Mines of this Company are in the Cumberland, Maryland, Coal Fields, and the property has been well managed by the Directors in all respects, practically and financially.

The Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank have elected Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE their President, and have called up 25 ₩ cent. on the Capital of the Bank for the 4th February. This, with the preliminary payment of 5 ₩ cent., will make the paid up capital $1,500,000. The subsequent calls will be at the rate of, at least, 10 ₩ cent. every 60 days. As far as we are advised the Board of Directors have not yet selected a Cashier-in-Chief for the Bank to their liking. They have made Mr. RALSTON, at present Transfer Clerk for the State Stocks of New-York with the Manhattan Bank, Assistant Cashier.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,359,257 76; including for Customs, $154,000; Payments, $1,373,907 69; Balance, $42,257,689 50.

The Merchants' Insurance Company of this City has declared their usual semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax, leaving after its payment a net surplus of over $107,000, and no unpaid losses.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 60 bbls. Ashes, 12,361 bbls. Flour, 390 bbls. and 2,039 bags Corn Meal, 750 bush. Wheat, 11,764 bush. Corn, 43 bush. Rye, 9,217 bush. Oats, 500 bush. Malt, 3,504 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,915 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots at $8 62½@$8 75, and Pearls at $9 75@$10 ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Continues in limited request at former rates. Java at 40c.@41c.; Ceylon 34c.; Rio, 32½c.@34½c.; Laguayra, 33½c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 33c.@35c.; St. Domingo, 30c.@31c., ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is less active at uniform rates to-day. Middling 83½c.@84c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite dull and heavy, to-day, and prices, especially of common brands, have receded generally 10c. ₩ bbl. The fall in gold has had a very depressing influence on the market. Sales since our last, 8,100 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $6 40@$6 70, inside price for inferior; poor to choice extra State, at $6 90@$7 35, chiefly at $6 95@$7; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 45@$7 65, chiefly at $7 55@$7 60, and inferior do. at $7 35@$7 45 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 40	@$6 70
Extra State	6 90	@ 7 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 00	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	7 45	@ 7 65
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 70	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 40	@ 9 25
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	7 65	@11 50

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping rates; sales since our last, 950 bbls., at $7 65@$8 15 for poor to good superfine; $8 20@$10 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavy; sales, 450 bbls. extra at $7@$8 90, the latter an extreme rate, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited demand at $5 50@$6 60 ₩ bbl., sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $5 30@$5 70 for Jersey, $6 20@$6 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Total sales, 180 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 62, the latter an extreme, ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very limited request, particularly for export, and prices have declined 1c.@2c. ₩ bushel, the market closing quite heavily, in view of the depression in Gold and Sterling Exchange. Sales, since our last, 67,000 bushels, including White Western, on private terms; Amber Western, at $1 68@$1 72; Red Western, at $1 62@$1 66, chiefly at $1 65; Red do., old, at $1 46@$1 50; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay, at $1 56@$1 59, in store and delivered; Milwaukee Club, at $1 53@$1 57; Chicago Spring, at $1 51@$1 55 in store and delivered, ₩ bush. Corn has been in less demand, at drooping prices. Sales, since our last, 29,000 bushels, at $1 24 for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, and $1 20@$1 24 for New Yellow and White Jersey ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at $1 28@$1 35 for poor to very choice Western and Northern, ₩ bushel. Sales 5,200 bushels. Oats are in less request at drooping rates. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 91c.@92c.; State at 90c.@91½c.; Jersey at 85c.@88c. ₩ bushel. Barley is in less demand, at $1 30@$1 50, as extremes, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,100 bushels, chiefly State, at $1 35. Barley Malt at $1 55@$1 65 ₩ bushel. Sales 1,600 bushels.

HAY—North River Bale continues in good demand at $1 35@$1 65, in large and small lots, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New have been in fair demand, at from 25c.@33c., according to quality, ₩ lb.

OILS—Have been less active at uniform rates. We quote: Crude Whale, $1 08@$1 12; Crude Sperm, $1 60@$1 65; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 85@$1 95; Linseed at $1 50; No. 1 Lard at $1 05@$1 12½; City Red at 80c.@85c.; Olive at $1 90@$2 ₩ gallon; and $6 37½@$6 25 and $4 62½@$4 75 for pints and quarts; Crude Petroleum at 31½c.@32½c.; Refined do. at 55c.@59c.—the latter an extreme rate—free, and 47c.@48½c. in bond, ₩ gallon. Receipts of Petroleum, 1,044 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very moderate demand to-day, and prices have been much depressed. Sales, since our last, 2,350 bbls., at $22 50@$23 for New Mess; $20 for Mess, last season's packing; $19 for two year old Mess; $23@$20 for Old and New Clear Mess; $18@$20 for Thin Mess; $19 50@$22 for Western and City Prime Mess; $16 50@$17 for Sour Mess; $15 75@$18 for Old and New Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in less request, at 10½c.@13½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb.; sales, 350 pkgs., part for future delivery. Bacon is in moderate demand, at 10½c.@13c., according to quality, ₩ lb.; sales 550 boxes, for immediate and future delivery. Dressed Hogs are in less request, at 9½c.@10c., the latter for choice City, ₩ lb. Lard is heavy and drooping; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 13c.@13½c., the latter an extreme rate, for very choice New City, ₩ lb. Beef is less active but firm; sales, 450 bbls., at $14 75@$16 for Extra Mess, and $12 50@$14 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $24 50@$25 50; India Mess, $26 50@$30 ₩ tierce; sales, 60 tierces. Beef Hams, $18@$20 ₩ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Butter is in less demand to-day, at 22c.@28c. for poor to choice Western, and 27c.@33c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited request, at 13c.@16½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Has been in moderate request, including East India, chiefly at from $7 50@$8 ₩ 100 lbs. Sales 250 bags.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand at previous rates. Sales, since our last, 1,235 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 12½c.@14½c., and Cuba at 12c.@12¾c.; also, 150 boxes Havana, part at 13c.@13¾c., ₩ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 13¼c.@17½c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 60,000 lbs., at 12½c.@12¾c.

WHISKY—Sales have been unimportant; holders have been offering to sell State and Western at 85c.@90c. ₩ gallon, the buyers to take the risk of any additional duty, but purchasers were unwilling to operate on these terms. The market is altogether too unsettled to justify quotations.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 900 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 5¼d., ship's bags, 770 boxes Bacon at 11s. 3d.@17s. 6d.; 20 tons Lard, at 15s. For London, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 9d.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, at 6½d.; 650 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 22s. 6d.@25s.; 30 tons Bones, at 20s. For Glasgow, 300 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 10½d. A bark with Wheat, at about 6d.; 22 hhds. Tallow, at 20s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Sidon	Jan. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 23	New-York	Southampton.
City of London	Jan. 23	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Jan. 26	Boston	Liverpool.
Scotia	Jan. 27	New-York	Liverpool.
Etna	Jan. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 3	Boston	Liverpool.
Kedar	Feb. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Feb. 6	New-York	Southampton.
City of New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Liverpool.
Hibernia	Feb. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Feb. 13	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Bavaria	Feb. 20	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Mar. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Borussia	Mar. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Jan. 6	Liverpool	New-York.
Damascus	Jan. 7	Liverpool	Portland.
City of Limerick	Jan. 9	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Jan. 9	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Kedar	Jan. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Jan. 13	Liverpool	New-York.
Columbia	Jan. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 26	Southampton	New-York.
China	Jan. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 9	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Feb. 23	Southampton	New-York.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Morning Star	Jan. 23	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Creole	Jan. 27	New-York	New-Orleans.
Eagle	Jan. 27	New-York	Havana.
Corsica	Feb. 1	New-York	Nassau.
Evening Star	Feb. 6	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Feb. 20	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	Mar. 5	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Morning Star	Mar. 19	New-York	*New-Orleans.
Evening Star	April 2	New-York	*New-Orleans.

* Via Havana.

For California, &c.

Illinois	Feb. 3	New-York	Nicaragua.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the *Hibernia*, via Portland, will close on Friday, at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *City of London*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

The mails for Hamburgh and the German States, by the *Teutonia*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

For Havana, New-Orleans, &c.

The mails for Kingston, Jamaica and Port Au Prince, by the *Saladin*, will close on Friday, at 2 P. M.

The mails for Havana, New-Orleans, &c., by the *Morning Star*, will close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific and California.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, by the *Ariel*, will close on Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD."

THE GOLD PEN—THE BEST OF ALL PENS,

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

On receipt of any of the following sums in Cash, the subscriber will send by return mail, or otherwise, as directed, a Gold Pen or Pens—*selecting the same according to description*, viz.:

GOLD PENS WITHOUT CASES.

For 25 cents, the Magic Pen; for 38 cents, the Lucky Pen; for 50 cents, the Always-Ready Pen; for 75 cents, the Elegant Pen; and for $1, the Excelsior Pen. These Pens are not numbered, but correspond in sizes to Numbers 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

THE SAME PENS IN SILVER-PLATED EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For 50 cents, the Magic Pen; for 75 cents, the Lucky Pen; for $1, the Always-Ready Pen; for $1 25, the Elegant Pen, and for $1 50, the Excelsior Pen.

These are Well-Finished, Good-Writing Gold Pens, with Iridosmin Points, the average wear of every one of which will far outlast a gross of the best Steel Pens, *although they are unwarranted, and, therefore, not exchangeable.*

MORTON'S WARRANTED PENS.

The name "A. Morton," "Number," and "Quality," are stamped on the following Pens, and the points are warranted for six months, except against accident.

The Numbers indicate size *only*; No. 1 being the smallest, No. 6 the largest, adapted for the pocket; No. 4 the smallest, and No. 10 the largest Mammoth Gold Pen, for the desk.

Long and Medium Nibs of all sizes and qualities. Short Nibs of Numbers 4, 5, 6 and 7, and made only of first quality.

The Long and Short Nibs are fine pointed; the Medium Nibs are Broad, Coarse Business points. The engravings are fac-similies of the sizes and styles.

GOLD PENS, WITHOUT CASES.

For $0 75 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 25 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $2 25 a No. 6 Pen; $2 75 a No. 7 Pen; $3 25 a No. 8 Pen; $4 a No. 9 Pen; $5 a No. 10 Pen—all 1st quality.

THE SAME GOLD PENS, IN SILVER EXTENSION CASES, WITH PENCILS.

For $1 50 a No. 1 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 3d quality.
For $1 75 a No. 2 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 3 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 a No. 3 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 4 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 3d quality.
For $2 50 a No. 4 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 5 Pen, 2d quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 3d quality.
For $3 a No. 5 Pen, 1st quality; or a No. 6 Pen, 2d quality.
For $3 50 a No. 6 Pen, 1st quality.

GOLD PENS, ALL FIRST QUALITY, IN SILVER-MOUNTED DESK-HOLDERS.

For $2 00 a No. 4 Pen; for $2 25 a No. 5 Pen; for $2 75 a No. 6 Pen; for $3 50 a No. 7 Pen.
For $4 00 a No. 8 Pen; for $5 a No. 9 Pen; and for $6, No. 10 Pen.

The "1st Quality" are pointed with the very best Iridosmin Points, carefully selected, and none of this quality are sold with the slightest imperfection which skill and the closest scrutiny can detect.

The "2d Quality" are superior to any Pens made by him previous to the year 1860.

The "3d Quality" he intends shall equal in respect to Durability, Elasticity and Good Writing Qualities (the only true considerations) any Gold Pens made elsewhere.

In regard to the Cheap Gold Pens, he begs leave to say that, previous to operating his New and Patented Machines, he could not have made as Good Writing and Durable Pens, for the price, had the Gold been furnished gratuitously.

Parties ordering must in all instances specify the "Name" or the "Number" and "Quality" of the Pens wanted, and be particular to describe the kind they prefer—whether stiff or limber, coarse or fine.

All remittances sent by mail in registered letters are at my risk; and to all who send twenty cents (charge for registering,) in addition to the price of goods ordered, I will guarantee their safe delivery.

Parties sending Gold or Silver will be allowed the full premium on the day received.

TO CLUBS—A discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed on sums of $12, of 15 per cent. on $24, and of 20 per cent on $40, if sent to one address at one time.

Address, A. MORTON,
NO. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

GREAT SAVING IN FUEL AND LABOR.

The Patentee of the Fuel-saving Gas Stove is now on exhibition at French's Hotel, opposite the City Hall Park, in Chatham-st. He invites the public in general to call and see them; he will have stoves on exhibition to heat chambers and parlors; also, for heating flat irons, for roasting, baking, &c.; also, for heating soddering pots for the use of tinsmiths.

By which he will be able to satisfy the public that the above stoves will be a saving of 40 to 50 per cent. of fuel; all trouble for making fire and creating dust, ashes and smoke will be avoided. The stoves are to be seen for inspection from the 19th to the 22d, in the afternoon of each day, from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., during which time he will do the baking and roasting of all kinds of meats. Patent right for sale and agents appointed.

BOHLER & CRESSMAN,
No. 114 North 3d-st.,
Philadelphia.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

SEVEN CENTS PER POUND PAID FOR old books, newspapers and pamphlets, magazines, manuscripts, &c. MANAHAN & MILLER, No. 10 Spruce-st.

SAFE WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND one, about 24 inches by 30 inches. Address with price and description, Box No. 49 Post-office.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

PERSONAL.

A. J.—I RECEIVED YOUR LETTERS, AND WE are all well. S. A. J.
Richmond *Inquirer* please copy.

REAL ESTATE.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN.

Offer the following brown-stone-front HOUSES and LOTS for sale:
Lexington-av., cor. 28th-st. Lexington-av., near 38th-st.
Madison-av., near 29th-st. Livingston-pl., cor. 15th-st.
W. 14th-st., near 7th-av. W. 14th-st., near 8th-av.
W. 37th-st., near 5th-av. W. 38th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 35th-st., near 5th-av. W. 45th-st., near 5th-av.
W. 46th-st., near 5th-av. W. 47th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations.
Also, desirable store property on Broadway, Duane, Worth, Franklin, White, Lispenard, Canal and Spring sts.
Also, Central Park lots on 5th and 8th avs.
Also, several very desirable plots of lots near the Central Park, and in other desirable locations.

LOTS FOR SALE.

For sale, sixteen lots of ground on west side of 2d-av., and 54th and 55th streets, in all 200 feet square, suitable for a church or other public building.

The entire purchase money may remain on mortgage, if the property be immediately and satisfactorily improved. Apply to JOHN RILEY,
President Second-av. R. R. Co., corner 42d-st., or
JOHN O'BRIEN, Treasurer, No. 40 Wall-st., or
THOMAS CRANE, No. 340 Madison-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

Lots on 4th-av., near 125th-st.
2 lots on 123d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
2 lots on 122d-st., 275 feet west of 1st-av. All on good grade and ready for improvement. Also, 1 lot on 76th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 198 PRINCE-ST., NEAR McDougal-st.; was put in perfect order by the owner for himself. Being compelled to go to the country, will sell at a sacrifice rather than rent it; cost over $9,000 in gold when property was low; will sell at much less if applied for soon; has all modern improvements, gas, Croton baths, speaking-tubes, high ceilings, white marble mantels, iron door in front basement, new back piazza, with entire new yard fences, splendid grapevine and rosebushes in great variety. Inquire at No. 313 Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FOR SALE—ALL THOSE CERTAIN LOTS OF ground, with the buildings erected thereon, situate on south side of Pearl-st., and east side of William-st., containing in front on Pearl-st., 126 feet 6 inches, and in depth on William-st., 100 feet, known by the street numbers 439, 439½, 441, 441½, 443, 443½, 445, 445½, 447, 447½ Pearl-st., and Nos. 268 and 270 William-st. The property will be sold either in one parcel or by separate lots. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's Office of the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 192 Broadway, of JAMES PHYFE.

TO OWENRS OF DWELLING-HOUSES.—HOUSES WANTED.—We have customers for several first and medium-class dwelling-houses, and invite from responsible parties a list of such property as they desire to sell this Spring, with the cash price. Wanted, a first-class dwelling-house on 34th-st., between 4th and 7th avs., and possession, if possible, within six weeks.
BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 147 WEST 35th-st.; the ground is 50 by 100 feet; two large buildings thereon, making it very desirable for manufacturing purposes; a 25 horse engine with boiler, shafting and cupola, with the foundery appurtenances, will be sold if applied for soon. All will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of LYMAN TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.; if the property is not sold by the 1st of May it will then be rented.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—LOT 22X98; house four stories, with modern improvements, and in first-rate order; the location is one of the pleasantest in the City. Apply at No. 26 Lamartine-place, from 11 to 3 o'clock. Price, $14,000.

MANUFACTORY FOR SALE.—FIVE STORY brick building on Spring-st., with basement and vault, well lighted, with or without a lot and building on Thompson-st., forming an L. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 18 Nassau-st.

VACANT GROUND ON BROADWAY, BETWEEN 29th and 30th sts., to let or lease; a large piece, equal to about 66x160 feet, in rear, with one or more small houses and lots in front on Broadway, for entrance or in addition. Apply to H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 17 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON Brooklyn Heights, with all the modern improvements; cost $12,000 in 1857; house, 25x50, three stories; lot, 25x100; possession can be given in March or April, if required. Address C., Box No. 897 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE ON Murray Hill, between Madison and Park avs. A four-story brown stone house, in perfect order, 21 feet front, well furnished, partly new. Price $22,000. Address W. D., Box No. 553 Post-office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON 17TH-ST., between Broadway and 5th-av., a splendid location. Also, No. 407 4th-st., Albion-place, 25x60, lot 101 feet. Will be sold very cheap to close an estate.
S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 108 EAST THIRTIETH-ST. FOR SALE.—House brown stone, four stories, with all modern improvements, and recently built. Price $14,000. Apply for admission, &c., to the owner, R. GOODMAN, No. 112 Broadway.

CLINTON AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The house and twelve lots of ground on the northeast corner of Clinton and Green avs., Brooklyn. Apply to SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VALUABLE PIECES OF store property, situated on Nassau-st., Vesey-st., and Cedar-st., east and west of Broadway. For particulars, apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HANDSOME RESIDENCES on 5th-av.; also, on 14th-st., 23d-st. and 34th-st. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE BRICK dwelling-house and lot on 14th-st., near 6th-av., with brick stable in the rear. Lot 37½ feet front by 125 feet deep. A. FINDLEY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY—SEVERAL DESIRABLE dwellings, situated on Third-place, Clinton-place, Green-av., Pacific, Clinton and other streets, for sale. For particulars apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 752 BROADWAY, between Astor-place and 8th-st., upon very easy terms. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE house, No. 67 East 23d-st. Lot 28x110; house 28x60. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.

The residence of the late Philip Dater will be let, with furniture and appurtenances, to a desirable party, for one year, from this Spring. The house is of stone, fifty feet square, and has a two-story extension. There is a fine view of the East River. The place contains sixty acres of land in a high state of cultivation, two large vegetable gardens, and numerous fruit and ornamental trees of choice varieties; also, two graperies and an ice-house, filled. There are commodious outbuildings and a porter's lodge, built of stone. The situation is in Westchester, 1½ miles from Harlem Bridge, adjoining the property of the late Charles Denison and B. M. Whitlock. For further particulars apply to
PHILIP DATER, No. 161 Front-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT of the late Henry Whitney, at New-Haven, within the city limits. The above property consists of 62 acres of land, with elegant dwelling-house, built of brick, 52 feet square, two stories, attic and basement, in good order, together with all the necessary out-buildings, inclosed partly by a picket fence, forming a square, situate between Orange, Carmer and Edwards sts. and Whitney-av., ten minutes' walk from the New-Haven Green. Is offered for sale in one parcel, without restrictions. Mr. Charles Fagan, gardener, on the premises, will show the property to visitors. For further particulars apply personally, or by letter, to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., New-York, or J. MANSFIELD, Esq., New-Haven.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE NINETY miles from the City via Hudson River Railroad, containing some five acres of thoroughly tilled land, upon which there are fruit trees and fruits of all kinds. The house is a large, first-class two-story frame building, with wings on either side; warmed all through with a furnace, has a bathing-room on the second floor; attached is a fine green-house, and in connection a large glass forwarding-house. The entire premises are in perfect order. Price, $15,000. Also, a two-story frame building, basement and attic finished, in perfect order. For particulars inquire at No. 118 West 13th-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, A large first-class country house, with out-buildings, garden, lawn, beautiful shade trees, a variety of fruits, and 37 acres of land, fronting on Harlem River, Westchester side, near the Fordham landing. This is one of the finest as well as one of the most accessible country residences in the vicinity of New-York. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST HEALTHY and desirable places on the Sound, 1½ hours from the City. The house contains 11 rooms, besides cellars and attic, and well furnished. The outbuildings are large and new; the place contains 70 acres, about one-half wood land, and has a large water front. Apply at No. 3 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A COTTAGE, WITH 10 rooms, kitchen, laundry and water; coach house, stable, and about an acre of ground, situated on the Sound, near the Neptune House, Westchester County, and opposite Pelham Post-office; key there. Regular daily communication with the City. Address P. SCHUYLER, Pelham, or Box No. 2,329 New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

A FARM FOR SALE—SITUATED IN CALDwell Township, Essex County, N. J., about one mile from Franklin, on the road leading to Fairfield, lately occupied by Jacob Bush; said farm consists of about 100 acres of good land, well adapted for the usual crops, grazing or dairy purposes; on the premises is a large and convenient dwelling house, barns, corn-cribs, sheds, &c.—all recently built; terms easy. For further particulars, apply to D. CAMPBELL, Newark, or T. & H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A HALF MILES FROM White Plains depot, a farm of 40 acres of fine land, free from stone; splendid view of the Sound; good house, with new barn, &c. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

SHOW-CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER white metal, and all kinds of cases, to order. HOFFMAN & FERSS, No. 133 CHATHAM-ST.

TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

A new and handsome house, 12 rooms, gas throughout, beautifully situated, opposite the river at Leesville, Rahway, about one-third of an acre, with stable in rear; half a mile from depot; one hour's ride from the foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. Possession given immediately. Inquire of HENRY SPEAR, No. 123 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—A SLATE QUARRY SITUATED ON the main road, and about half way between Hackettstown and Washington, Warren County, New-Jersey; and on the line of the extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad—one-half mile from the Morris Canal—being one of the very best locations in this or any other State. The subscriber has worked the quarry enough to open and test the quality of slates, which are of the very best. The quarry will be rented for a term of years, or sold on easy terms. For further particulars address letter to, or call on the subscriber. HENRY MILLER,
Stephensburgh, Morris Co., N. J.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—And renewable if desired—Three lots of ground on Trinity-place, directly in the rear of Trinity Church, and adjoining on the south the buildings recently erected by Messrs. R. P. Getty & Son. The lots comprise a front of 75 feet, and a superficial area of about 7,700 feet, presenting a very desirable location for any manufacturing or mercantile business requiring room and light. Apply to N. W. WEST, No. 68 Warren-st., 3d story, or to the owner, No. 13 Washington-square. Proposals through land agents will be received on the usual terms.

WALL-ST.—A PART OF AN OFFICE ON THE first floor, a large and light room, will be rented. Address Box No. 1,910 Post-office, stating the business for which it will be wanted.

TO LET—THE FINE LARGE MARBLE STORE No. 103 Liberty-st., 30x120 feet. Possession when required. Inquire at No. 356 Broadway, or of N. C. BISHOP, No. 161 Broadway.

TO LET—STORE, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR of No. 98 Chambers-st., from May 1st. Apply to GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x14 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat trustworthy girl to do cooking or general housework; is willing and respectful and an excellent washer and ironer. The best of references given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable English Protestant woman. Is an excellent cook; meats, game, pastry, bone, lard, and all kinds of ice creams, jellies, &c. Has good reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Scotch Protestant girl, with City reference, wants a situation as above—the vicinity of Harlem or Morrisania preferred. Call at No. 16 11th-st., near 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, with excellent City reference, a situation; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups, and jellies; does part of the washing; wages, $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person, a situation as cook; thoroughly understands her business; soups, game, desserts, and all kinds of pastry. Best of City reference; no objection to the City or country. Apply at No. 412 3d-av., near 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE English woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands the business in all its branches; best of City reference can be furnished. Call at No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A competent and experienced good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference for character and capability; can be seen at No. 384 7th-av., second fancy store above 32d-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman as good cook, washer and ironer; can give six years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 41 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young girl wishes a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 1,394 Broadway, between 38th and 39th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; is highly recommended by her last employer. Call at No. 120 West 26th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A GIRL wants a situation to do general housework or assist with another girl. Apply at No. 301 Rivington-st.; good reference given if required.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED by a Protestant young woman, lately arrived, a situation to do general housework in a respectable family, where a home would be more an object than high wages. Call at No. 555 2d-av., second floor, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a competent woman, as laundress in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and fluting, &c.; has lived with some of the best families in the City. Call at or address No. 216 7th-av., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid; does up linens in style; or would do the cooking of a private family; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress or nurse in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing; best of references. Call at No. 51 6th-av., 2d floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress, with City reference. Apply at No. 468 6th-av., for two days.

MALES.

TO EDITORS, PUBLISHERS, OR MEMBERS OF THE GREAT BODIES OF THE REPUBLIC.—A gentleman of extensive literary and linguistic knowledge and independent means wishes for partial employment of his time, leaving the question of remuneration an object of secondary consideration, provided his taste can be studied to some extent. As editor or literary manager of a first-class newspaper or magazine, or in the selection, valuation and critic of literary productions, his services would be found invaluable. Address FIZ, Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS gardener on the 10th of February next, by a married middle-aged German, without incumbrance, who thoroughly understands his business, laying out grounds, the cultivation of flowers, greenhouses, fruits, ornamental trees and vegetables. Call for a month at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS BOOK-KEEPER, CASHIER, OR GENERAL CLERK.—A situation wanted, in either of the above capacities, by a young man 27 years of age, who has had an experience of 10 years in a mercantile house in this City; satisfactory references given. Address P. R., Box 1,830, New-York Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a good practical man, who perfectly understands his business in all its various branches; married; without family. Address W. M., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable Protestant single man who understands the business perfectly well; is a good groom; will be found very obliging. Call on or address R. C., No. 90 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—private stable.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation, as coachman or porter, in some place where he can make himself useful, and has the best of reference from his last employer. Address, for two days, JOHN C. G., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man is desirous of obtaining a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly, and has good references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS PRIVATE SERVANT, &c.—SITUATION wanted by a young man, as private servant, farm worker, or to take care of horses; is willing to make himself useful. Apply at Employment House, No. 139 11th-st., cor 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK IN A hotel or general clerk, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give first-class reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in an ornamental painting establishment, where a thorough knowledge of the business may be acquired. Applicant has had some experience in lettering and drawing. Address, stating terms, EASEL, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, SITUATIONS by man and wife; the man as coachman, and wife as cook; both understand their business; can give good reference. Address, for 2 days, J. M., No. 34 Whitehall-st.

HELP WANTED

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM 15 to 18 years of age, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures; one who resides in Brooklyn with his parents, preferred. Address, for one week, in handwriting of applicant, stating age, references, &c., W. & B., Box No. 172 Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE; AN ACTIVE, intelligent, honest boy, who is willing to make himself useful; salary, $100. Address, with age, residence and reference, M. & G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER—WANTED, a competent and steady man with good reference, as coachman and gardener. Apply at No. 9 Van Vorst-square, York-st., Jersey City, from 7½ to 9½ o'clock A. M. for this day only.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A STATIONERY warehouse; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, with references and stating compensation required, Box No. 4,852 Post-office.

WANTED—TWO SMART YOUNG WOMEN, TO make paper-boxes back of Jersey City. Wages $4 to $5 per week. Call on the Lodi Manufacturing Company, No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

SILVERSMITHS WANTED—GOOD WORKmen. Apply immediately at No. 3 Maiden-lane.
GORHAM & CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SUGAR BOILER to go to the Pacific coast. Address Box No. 3,821 New-York Post-office, with reference.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A LARGE SAFE, in a good condition. Address Box 3,449 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.

WINTER GARDEN—The Ticket-of-Leave Man.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—Mazeppa; Or, The Untamed Rocking Horse.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Connie Soogah: or, The Jolly Peddler.

PARK THEATRE—(Brooklyn)—Maritana.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Great French Giant—Giant Girl, Giant Boy, Two Dwarfs, Moving Wax Figures, The Tyrolean Whistler, &c., at all hours—Ticket-of-Leave Man—at 3 and 7½ P. M.

BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE—(No. 485 Broadway)—Equestrian Performances.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE—(Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway)—Moral Exhibition and Egyptian Caravan.

HOPE CHAPEL—Stereopticon.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS—(Nos. 199 and 201 Bowery.)

ST. NICHOLAS HALL—(No. 685 Broadway)—Mirror of the Rebellion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—La Dame Blanche.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The desperate legislation of the rebel Congress, though not yet fully perfected, is bringing out defiant threats of resistance from different portions of the Confederacy. The North Carolina papers in particular are very bitter, while from Georgia also come warnings to the tyrants at Richmond. The Raleigh *Standard* openly defies the execution of the measures proposed, and says if they prevail, "the people of North Carolina will take their own affairs into their own hands, and will proceed, in Convention assembled, to vindicate their liberties and privileges."

A letter from Washington to the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: There is a rumor that troops are rendezvousing at Pensacola for an early attack by land upon Mobile, which will be made in conjunction with a naval expedition now on its way to that vicinity. The movement, I hear, has been fully prepared for by the rebels, who have not been idle since Gen. Banks threatened them with a call some months back.

The resolutions contemplating a change in the Constitution of Connecticut, so that soldiers in the field may be allowed to vote, met with opposition in the House of Representatives of that State, the full Democratic strength being cast against them. They passed by a vote of 115 to 76. They will now go to the next Legislature, and a two-thirds vote will be necessary to send the question before the people.

The steamer *Cumbria*, Capt. Sumner, from Port Royal, S. C., 18th inst., arrived at this port last evening, having on board the Twenty-fifth regiment Ohio Volunteers, commanded by Maj. N. Houghton. The regiment is on its way home to report to the Governor of Ohio. They will obtain a furlough.

Railroad communication between Nashville and Chattanooga is now complete. Two trains run through daily; time, 19 hours, 151 miles.

The President has sentenced Lieut.-Commanding Low, of New-York, for not doing his duty in endeavoring to recapture the *Harriet Lane* from the rebels at Galveston, to three yearrs' suspension from the naval service.

In the State of Indiana there has never been a draft, and the prospect is that there never will be. Her quota is full under the last call, and recruiting is going on for a surplus. There are five thousand recruits now at Indianapolis for the old regiments in the field.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Sherman submitted the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, adverse to the proposed tax of 20 per cent. on leaf tobacco. The Senate then resumed the consideration of the rule requiring an additional oath to be administered to Senators. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, addressed the Senate in opposition to the rule, because he thought it was not required by the Constitution. Mr. Howard favored the rule. Mr. Foot only discussed the expediency of it. He thought the oath was already required by the law of 1862. Without concluding the subject, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

The House, yesterday, was mainly occupied with the consideration of the Confiscation and International Revenue Acts. The tax on cotton was the subject of an animated discussion, and an amendment was adopted, subjecting all cotton in the hands of manufacturers, heretofore exempted, to a tax of two cents per pound. Another proviso was adopted providing that all spirits imported prior to the passage of this act shall pay an additional duty of forty cents per gallon. Adjourned till to-day.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to legalize the action of the New-York Supervisors in raising bounty funds, was reported favorably; also the bill amending the charter of the Brooklyn Fire Department. A bill was noticed, authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to increase their capital stock, and to enable the Company to build a double track on its road. A bill to incorporate the Long Island Savings Bank was introduced.

In the Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, a bill was introduced limiting the freight charges on the Hudson River Railroad to the rates in force in November 1862, with 25 per cent. added, and passenger charges, way and through, to two cents per mile. A bill was considered, which proposes to exempt from taxation parsonages belonging to religious societies or corporations. A bill was reported amendatory of the act promoting enlistments. The Annual Appropriation Bill was introduced. It calls for the raising by tax of $1,342,059 28. Among the appropriations are the following: $49,500 to the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; $30,000 to the Institution for the Blind; $24,000 to the Institution for Juvenile Delinquents; $25,000 to the Western House of Refuge, and $18,000 to the Idiot Asylums.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and received a communication from the Mayor in relation to a complaint from merchants near West Washington Market, that the Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company had directed their employes to sweep dirt from the tracks into the street, causing obstruction and inconvenience to persons doing business down town. The Mayor suggests that the railroad companies be compelled by ordinance to cart away the dirt accumulating on their tracks. The Mayor also communicated that Major-Gen. Dix has taken possession of the Park Barracks as a "military necessity" for the reception of returned soldiers; that Gen. Dix had given him assurance that the barracks would be cleaned, and that the General renewed a request made some months ago, for permission to the United States to erect barracks on the Battery. A resolution by Mr. Brandon, to direct the Street Commissioner to remove the Park Barracks, for the reason that "they have become a nuisance," was referred. Another message was received from the Mayor, proposing that the Legislature be memorialized for an act creating a $5,000,000 fund, to be raised on an easy time loan, to lay Belgian pavement wherever it is not now laid on streets below Fourteenth-street. The Board changed their hour of meeting to 1 o'clock P. M. Adjourned to Monday.

William Cornell Jewett has turned up at the Everett House, Fort Erie, Canada West, whence he indites a letter to the President, stating that the Marshals of New-York and Buffalo hold orders for his arrest. He wants to know if it is true, and says it is strange, "after Secretary Seward's assurance to his (Jewett's) friends that his person was free, and the Secretary's cordial reception of him at the President's levée."

The Supervisors' Recruiting Committee are putting up a temporary building in the Park, at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, for their use as headquarters. The Committee expect to get into the new structure by the first of February.

The Halifax *Journal* says the revenue officers have returned to the city from the trip to the eastward, in search of goods sold from the steamer *Chesapeake* after her capture. They are said to have been very successful in their mission. Twenty-five bales of cotton and a schooner load of various articles have already reached the city, and more goods are still at Lunenburgh and Bridgewater for shipment. But few cases of the wine sold have been recovered, and none of the sugar. The property is all taken charge of by the Provincial Government. The wine and sugar were owned in Canada, while the cotton is principally owned in Lewiston, Maine.

George Jones, known as the Count Johannes, was yesterday convicted in a Boston Court of being a common barratter, or in other words, of being a busy-body, who stirred up quarrels and fomented law-suits between peaceable people.

Recent accounts from China represent that piracy is still largely prevalent in the China waters. One letter says that no small vessel is safe even within twenty miles of Hong Kong. Ships wrecked on the Paracels or Pratas are stripped by Chinese junks, and the passengers and crews are simply brought in because they are paid for it. On the 1st of August the British bark *Parana* left Macao, bound to Europe, with a cargo of cassia. She was suddenly attacked by Chinese pirates, the whole of the crew, sixteen in number, were killed, and the ship was burned. The pirates now seem to control all trade in native vessels, and it is said that all market produce coming to Hong Kong pays tribute to them.

Gen. Birney (not David B.) has written a letter to a prominent member of the Maryland Legislature, denying the charge that negroes have been forced into the military service. On the contrary, he says he could not restrain them from rushing to his camp.

The demand yesterday for the Popular Loan in this market was nearly *five millions*. A well-founded rumor, obtained early in the day that the Loan was nearly exhausted, which stimulated the subscriptions. At 3 o'clock the Loan Agent at Philadelphia telegraphed his sub-agents in Wall-street that he could not undertake with certainty to fill their latest orders. The Assistant Treasurer in this City received subscriptions up to 3 o'clock. The Stock Market continued active. Money, as before reported, 7 to 12 per cent. to the Brokers. Gold and Exchange were lower.

The reaction in Gold had a very depressing influence on general business yesterday. Breadstuffs were in limited request and cheaper. Provisions were quiet and heavy. Sugars were in fair demand, as were also Hay, Hops, Leather and Linseed Oil. Cotton was less active. Whisky was dull and unsettled. Freights were very quiet.

Southern Soap-Bubbles — Gigantic Schemes and their Impending Failure.

It appears that it is beginning to dawn upon the economists of the Confederacy that the extraordinary proposition made by Jefferson Davis in his last Message, that the $500,000,000 of excess in the currency, and the $200,000,000 required for the war expenses of the coming half year—seven hundred million dollars in all—should be raised *at once* by a tax, is tantamount to the confiscation of all the real estate in his jurisdiction. The scheme when it first made its appearance excited unmixed astonishment here as well as in Europe, as its emanation from a personage ordinarily so shrewd and so skillful in covering his weak points as Jefferson Davis, proved better than anything else could the desperation of his position. What is, however, still more astonishing is, that the rebel Congress has actually taken it up, and embodied it in a bill; and another bill which is also before them, and certain to pass, provides for the drafting of every white male in the Confederacy of the military age. So that those of the unfortunate white men of the South, who happen to be at present inside the rebel lines, will, in a few weeks, be liable to be called on for seven hundred millions of dollars, and will, *at the same time*, be forced into the ranks of the army. Of course, the money cannot and will not be paid. No such sum could be raised on a similar area of the South in a time of profound peace, and with industry undisturbed; it is, therefore, hardly necessary to say that the notion that it can be raised now, after three years of bloody war, and at the moment when every man capable of firing a musket, (whether he is able to march or not,) is on the point of being dragged from his home, is simply ridiculous.

The two bills have been well designated by the Richmond *Enquirer*. The one "an Act to sell out at public auction for taxes all the real estate of the Confederacy to the people who have 'speculated and accumulated fortunes by the war;" the other, "an Act to establish an irresponsible despotism at Richmond, and to starve the country, including the army." This description of them is literally accurate. It would, of course, be impossible for the mass of planters to pay their share of the tax, as two-thirds of it would be assessed upon them, and the result would be the sale of their land at auction. The only persons capable of buying it in are the landless class—Jews, foreigners and others—who have so far managed to escape the general ruin by speculating in gold and cotton, and running the blockade. The only hope of salvation for the real estate owners would lie in the probability that these people would shrink from investing in a commodity which would be at the mercy of the rebel Government and which they could not convert into cash whenever they thought it advisable to quit the Confederacy. And there is no question that for a prudent man there could hardly be a more unpromising speculation than the purchase of land which had been sold because the owner could not pay his share of a tax of $700,000,000, he being at the same time condemned to serve as a private soldier as long as Jefferson Davis may consider it necessary to carry on the war. When the Confederate authorities show so little mercy to "the old stock," it may be readily imagined that they would show still less to the new comers, and if the speculators bought up the real estate they would probably in the course of the Spring find themselves condemned to pay two or three billions by way of a forced loan, on pain of exile and confiscation.

This consideration, we may depend upon it, will suggest itself to their minds even more readily than to ours; and the probabilities, therefore, doubtless are, that all attempts to collect the tax by the sale of the property on which it is assessed, will fail for want of buyers, and the Government be compelled either to go without the money or to adopt Northrup's plan, and undertake to work the plantations itself, on its own account.

In short, we may rest perfectly satisfied that the money cannot be raised; that the currency cannot be reduced by any means short of legalized robbery; that confidence will not be restored, and that supplies will in future have to be collected with the strong hand. This mode of feeding the army, however, cannot last very long. The farmers will take every possible means of concealing their produce. We have Wigfall's testimony in the Confederate Senate that they already prefer burning it to selling it to the Commissary; and the Richmond press testifies that this Spring scarcely any corn or other crops will be sown in Southern Virginia. The planters, in view of their approaching impressment for the army, are hiring out their slaves, and living from day to day, restless and hopeless.

All this, of course, furnishes us with the strongest inducement to attack in Spring with more force and resolution than ever. The prize is clearly in the opinion of the most cautious, as well as most sanguine, at last within our grasp. Grant and Meade should be strengthened to the utmost extent possible; the attention of the country ought not to be distracted or its energies exhausted, or at least as little as possible, by a heated Presidential election. A combined movement ought to be made on Richmond, and with this and one great victory in Tennessee, we feel satisfied that the work of the soldiers will be well nigh over, and the rest must be left to the wisdom and moderation of Congress. There is at this moment nothing of so much importance to us now as *finishing the fighting speedily*. All discussion about what we shall do after it is over, which takes away any of our time or thoughts from the main question, is as absurd as it would be for a man who was buffeting for life in a strong surf, to occupy himself with the consideration of what business he would go into in case he got to land.

The Diplomatic Correspondence.

We copy from the volume of diplomatic correspondence, just sent in to Congress, sundry dispatches of interest concerning our relations with Great Britain. The whole is too voluminous for publication, and we are well aware of the impossibility of giving a clear and complete view of the case by such extracts as we are able at present to publish. But the papers contained in this sheet will at least indicate the nature of the questions at issue between the two Governments, and the temper and spirit in which they have been discussed.

The gravest topic of controversy has been the apparent determination of the British Government to permit the construction, in British ports and by British workmen, of vessels-of-war, to be used by the Confederates to prey upon American commerce. From the very outset our Government remonstrated against this as in flagrant violation of the principles and duties of neutrality so constantly professed by Great Britain; but it was defended by the British Foreign Secretary with a hardy perseverance and a resolute sophistry that bid defiance to every consideration of justice, and left no room to doubt the fixed purpose of the British Government to extend all the aid to the rebellion which they could possibly give without incurring the danger of war with the United States. And our Government was finally compelled to give them the most distinct and positive assurance that this course would no longer be tolerated, but would be regarded and treated as implying and involving a state of war. In his dispatch of July 11, Mr. Seward instructed Mr. Adams to inform Lord Russell that, if the British Government persisted in construing its municipal law as it had been laid down in the case of the *Alexandra*, and also declined to make any alterations in that law, there would be left for the United States no alternative "*but to protect themselves and their commerce against armed cruisers proceeding from British ports as against the naval forces of a public enemy;*" that "*to this end* the Government was preparing a naval force with the utmost vigor; and that if this should seem inadequate, resort would be had to letters-of-marque and reprisal.

Mr. Adams, in presenting these statements to Lord Russell, took occasion to reinforce them by informing him of the actual state of public sentiment in the United States on the subject,—assuring him that the people looked upon Great Britain as substantially waging hostilities against them now, and that they would inevitably and speedily demand that the game should not be wholly on one side. These representations had a very decided effect, as may be traced in the subsequent correspondence; and when the case of the two rams in process of construction for the rebels by Mr. Laird was brought forward, the British Government, with comparatively little difficulty, was brought to see the propriety of ordering their detention.

We shall have occasion hereafter to recur to this matter, as well as to other topics of scarcely inferior interest, which are discussed in this correspondence.

Damages for Illegal Captures.—We had occasion some time since to call attention to the position of the law as to claims for damages by the owners of vessels wrongfully captured as prizes. The Circuit Court in this City, in the case of the *Empress*, had held that it was not within the province of our Prize Courts to decree costs and damages to the claimants, even when they decreed the restitution of the property to them.

We regretted that the Court should have taken such a view, because it left such claimants with only two courses open to them: the one to apply to Congress and wait its slow action, and the other to commence actions against the officers of the capturing vessels; and these officers ought not, in ordinary cases, to be subjected to any such proceedings.

We urged, therefore, that some provision should be made by Congress to remove this difficulty, and to give the Courts jurisdiction over these matters.

We are very glad to see that no such action of Congress is needed in the matter, for Judge Nelson has reversed that decision, as will be seen by his decision in the cases of the *Alliance* and the *Gondar*, which we publish this morning. He comes to the conclusion that the Prize Court is the appropriate tribunal to pass upon the question of costs and damages in such cases. There can be no doubt of this. The Prize Court has heard the testimony, and is familiar with the facts of each case, or ought to be, when it has decided it. And it is clearly better and more just to all concerned to have this Court, which is thus familiar with the facts, decide upon the amount of damages and the parties who ought to pay them, rather than to have them passed upon by a Congressional Committee, or even a Commission appointed for the purpose.

Now that it has been settled that the Courts have the power to entertain the question, there will be no danger of any of our officers being vexed with suits for having done their duty. There will not be, we presume, many cases in which the question will come up, as, thus far, the proportion of captures which have been held illegal is very small.

Desertion in the Rebel Armies.

They have a curious use of military language down in Dixie. What we call desertion, they now call absenteeism and straggling. It would seem that the evil has taken such proportions, and become so formidable, that it will no longer do to apply a harsh name to it. Concerning its exact magnitude, authorities differ. The Mobile *Register* declares that there are "two hundred thousand stragglers." The Atlanta *Intelligencer*, probably with more correctness, makes one hundred thousand the number of those "now absent from their commands." Taking even the smaller figure, it is a most significant token of the demoralized condition of the rebel armies. It really is of as much account as many great victories on our side, for it would take many such victories to reduce the rebel strength in any such measure.

It is impossible to attribute this immense desertion to anything else than loss of heart. It has been going on, month after month, with a constantly increasing ratio, keeping pace with the waning fortunes of the rebellion. In the early period of the war, a spirit of frantic devotion to their new flag pervaded the rebel armies that made desertions in their ranks hardly more frequent than in our own. This devotion was kept alive for the first eighteen months of the war by a succession of victories. By virtue of it, all the terrible privations and hardships of the war were borne by the rebel soldiers almost without a murmur. Even those who were pressed into the ranks against their will caught the general spirit, and campaigned with high heart in the expectation that triumph would soon crown the Southern arms, and that thus they would soon be at liberty to return to their homes. But these hard trials, which were of little account so long as hope promised a glorious triumph and a speedy release, began to tell with adverse effect as soon as the prospects began to change. It is not in human nature to make a protracted sacrifice for a hopeless cause. Discouragement is just as sure to produce disaffection and defection in military as in civil life. The only difference is the different form of its manifestation. In the army it usually prompts to desertion, so much so, that it is recognized that, in ordinary circumstances, there is no better gauge of the *morale* of an army, from time to time, than the relative number of those who desert its flag. What then are we to think of the present military spirit of the rebels if the rebel prints give anything like a true statement of the extent of desertion? Where else in military annals can be found an instance of great armies depleted by this cause, to the extent of one-half or one-third? Above all, where can it be found in a war of revolution, which can live only in the military spirit of the people?

Never was there a more extraordinary spectacle than the "Confederacy" now presents. There are at least a hundred thousand able-bodied men on its military rolls, who have once been soldiers, but who have stolen away from the ranks. To meet the prodigious drain occasioned by this and other causes, a bill has just passed the rebel Congress annulling the law which authorized the acceptance of substitutes; and with the most flagrant violation of public faith, forcing into the ranks those who thus bought their exemption. The number of those, it is estimated, is about seventy thousand. A proposition is under discussion to compel aliens also to serve, which is directly contrary to the law of nations. Another measure yet more remarkable is under consideration, to make a levy of the entire white male population between eighteen and fifty years of age, with only such exemptions as the President in his discretion may please to designate. This last expedient is particularly urged in a memorial addressed to Congress from the officers of the Army of the Tennessee, headed by Lieut-Gen. Hardee, Maj.-Gens. Stevenson, Cheatham, Breckinridge, Hindman, and others of the highest rank. This memorial declares that "the necessities of the country demand the labors of all, and delay, even *for thirty days*, in enacting proper measures, may make present disorders incurable, and the dangers of the moment omnipotent for our destruction." The memorial was dated on the 17th ult., which is more than thirty days ago, and yet the Congress has not taken the first positive step toward an adoption of the plan upon which, it was said, such tremendous consequences depended.

The simple truth is that, irrespectively of the fatal objection that subsistence cannot be obtained for any very large increase of the rebel armies, there is also a fatal objection in the fact that such an accession of new and heterogeneous materials would only make the evil of desertion perfectly uncontrollable. If soldiers of long service and thorough discipline have not military spirit enough to prevent not less than a hundred thousand of them from quitting their flag, it is not at all likely that a horde of raw levies, forced in this manner into service, with no military spirit at all, could be held together. Rebel Generals and rebel Congressmen, who know that the downfall of their cause is their irretrievable personal ruin, may, in their desperation, devise whatever measures they please for the augmentation of their armies, it will avail them nothing, unless they can revive the military ardor which, in American armies at least, is the only principle of cohesion. But that is quite beyond their art. Military ardor in the mass of the Southern people is dead beyond resurrection.

THE ENROLLMENT ACT.

The Amendments Made by the Senate—Retention of the Commutation Clause—Extent of the Exemptions.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1864.

The Conscription Bill has to-day reached its final form in the Senate, and in this form has passed in that body. It now remains to go to the House, where it will undergo full discussion, and receive such amendments and modifications as may there be approved. If, however, it be as elaborately discussed in the House as it has been in the Senate, it must be a fortnight or more before it will be brought into form to become a law.

The whole subject of the draft, in all its bearings and belongings, has been very thoroughly, ably and, I think, conscientiously reviewed in the several Senate debates. All feel that this grave question is now much better understood than it was at the start. I am sure the Senate has endeavored to hold the balance evenly between justice and duty, between what the country needs and what the people can bear. If the provisions of the act under the form it now wears are not as stringent as some wished, and not as stringent as the army wished, they are yet much more so than those of the act of last year. It will be sufficiently stringent if, when necessity calls the draft into operation, it suffice to furnish the soldiers that may be needed; but whether or not, in its present shape, it has this virtue, the practical test can alone determine.

The Copperheads have blatantly claimed that the former draft was a failure. This is far from being true in its whole scope, for the mere demonstration that the Government *could* make a draft was of itself a triumph; and yet it must be acknowledged that so far as concerns the direct object of raising soldiers, it was not a success. Two hundred and ninety thousand men were drafted and but *eleven thousand* of these went into the service. This was, however, the result of defects in the provisions of the act itself, which was of a nature not only to make exemption easy, but almost to put a premium upon shirking. It has been one of the chief aims in the present revision of the act to so amend it as to restrict its abuses, while, at the same time, not bearing any harder on the people than is possible.

In pursuit of this object the first measure which presents itself is, of course, the total abrogation of the commutation clause. This would be a simply effective remedy, *if it could be carried out*. Abolish the commutation privilege, and every drafted man must either go himself or furnish a substitute, and the Government thus gets promptly and directly all the men called for. I say, *if it could be carried out*; and this raises two questions—a question of justice and a question of expediency. Now, it is obvious that there are numerous cases in which it would be unjust for a man to be dragged from his business or family to render military service. The poor man, as Senator Sherman said, "may be torn from the dead body of his wife," and thrust into the service of the United States, unless there is some way of commuting. Persons, again, will be drafted who have hundreds of families dependent on them for employment, and if the draft is rigidly enforced, they would be drawn away, hundreds of women and children would lose their daily bread, and the entire social arch of which the drafted man may be the key, would fall to the ground. In one of the deep ethical lessons which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of one of his personages, he says:

> "Wrest once the law to your authority,
> *To do a great right, do a little wrong.*"

But in the cases we have supposed, we would, to do a *little* "right" be doing a *great* "wrong." Moreover if the total repeal of the commutation clause would be unjust in individual instances, it would assuredly be inexpedient as a general policy. In fact, Senators whose patriotism and earnest desire to forward the war no man doubts, have not hesitated openly to declare that an imperative draft, which allows no reasonable substitution and no commutation, *cannot and will not be enforced*. The principle is recognized everywhere that there are cases and incidents in the life of men where they cannot be taken away from their families, their business, their domestic relations, and these cases must be provided for. In all the conscription laws of Europe there is some mode of commutation. And it is, perhaps, the best of all *a priori* arguments in favor of the retention, under some form, of the commutation privilege, that the French, who have, beyond a doubt, brought the adjustments of their system to greater perfection than any other nation in the world, still retain it.

Weighty as are the arguments against the abrogation of the commutation clause, the proposition to repeal it found a certain number of Senators in its favor. The Military Committee which framed the bill, indeed, inserted an amendment to it, forming section 21, which looked to this very end. After an elaborate discussion, the yeas and nays were taken on the question, and the result showed *twelve* in favor of the repeal of the commutation clause. It may be interesting to put the yeas on record here, and they are as follows: Messrs. Brown, Grimes, Harlan, Lane of Indiana; Morgan of New-York; Nesmith, Ramsey, Sprague, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilkinson. The arguments urged in favor of this proposition were, that by no other means could the draft ever have other than a limited and partial effect, that the working of the Conscription Bill, as it now stands, is to furnish money, not men; that it is practically nothing more than a revenue tax, and extremely objectionable as such from its discriminating action; that it is men the Government needs rather than money, and that disastrous results may be expected when military operations are resumed, unless the armies are promptly filled up by a rigid draft. This line of reasoning was, however, powerless to convince the Senate, and the direct vote on the question showed *twenty-eight* against the repeal.

It being definitely settled that the commutation clause be retained, the next desideratum was so to adjust its action as that it would be free from the evil effects of the draft last year. Of course the chief of these is the enormous extent to which the exemption privilege by commutation will be taken advantage of, while so loosely providedly for as in the old act, and to *restrict the kind and amount of exemption to which commutation should entitle*. The result of the draft last Fall reveals the startling fact that, by following out the provisions of the act under which that draft was made, *we should presently exhaust the military basis*. A man pays his three hundred dollars, and he is thereby relieved from further draft for three years. Now, suppose a large number of men avail themselves of the privilege of commuting; by this means only a small number of men are obtained. This obliges the authorities soon to make another draft; those who have paid their three hundred dollars on the occasion of the previous drawing are free from this, while still another large number receive exemption for three years by commutation. The question is, how long would it take, following this system, to exhaust the reservoir—to reap the field bare? The Government, in fact, would presently find itself estopped from making any draft at all, or nine men out of every ten would be hedged round by their three hundred dollar three-year exemption! For example, under the provisions of the act of last year, 35,000 men paid their commutation money, and received a certificate of entire exemption for three years. Now the Conscription Law was enforced in but a small portion of the States. If it had been enforced in all the States, instead of 35,000 men who have in their pockets certificates of exemption for three years, we should have had seventy-five or one hundred thousand men who would have been exempted under the operations of that law, from any draft for three years. Thus, at each repetition of the draft, a hundred thousand men might procure their exemption for three years. Now, the report of the Provost-Marshal-General shows that we have less than half a million of men in the present enrollment to draw from, and a very simple process of arithmetic will demonstrate that at the end of four or five drawings, *the military basis would be exhausted and the army annihilated*.

To meet this prodigious objection, two very sensible amendments were proposed by Senator Sherman, of Ohio. After protracted discussion, they were adopted in a modified form, and now constitute the main limitation to the abuse of the commutation privilege. These are, first, that if a person drafted furnishes a substitute from the class *not* liable to draft, such as aliens, persons under twenty years of age, returned volunteers, etc., the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft for the term of the substitute; but if the substitute is himself liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll and shall be subject to further draft; and secondly, that commutation shall only operate to relieve the person from the draft for which he commutes, and his name shall be retained on the rolls and he also subject to future drafts. As the language of these amendments is important, I add them here in their proper terms:

"That any person enrolled and drafted into the military service of the United States may furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War. That if such substitute is not liable to draft, the person furnishing him shall be exempt from draft during the time for which such substitute is not liable to draft, not exceeding the term for which he was drafted; and if such substitute is liable to draft, the name of the person furnishing him shall again be placed on the roll, and shall be liable to draft on future calls. And any person now in the military or naval service of the United States, not physically disqualified, who has so served more than one year, and whose term of unexpired service shall not at the time of substitution exceed six months, may be employed as a substitute to serve in the troops of the State in which he enlisted; and if any drafted person shall hereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute, under the provisions of the act to which this is an amendment, such payment of money shall operate only to relieve such person from draft on that call, and his name shall be retained on the roll and he shall be subject to draft on future calls."

The effect of these provisions would be that Government would lose nothing; two men would not be eliminated from the rolls to furnish one soldier to the country, as in the case under the old act. The number of persons enrolled and subject to military duty continues the same, and there can be no exhausting the roll until every man has rendered military service. The person who has employed a substitute, who is himself subject to draft, would be liable to be called upon at the next draft. He would take his chance *precisely as his substitute would have done*. In like manner the commutation clause is retained; but the commuter is again to take his place on the roll, and be subject to future draft.

Efficient as these provisions would prove to be in increasing the product of the draft, they are yet not entirely free from objection, if we seek to draw nicely the lines of justice. Thus it might happen that a person who has been drafted, and paid his commutation, or furnished a substitute, (from the class liable to draft,) might be again drafted the next week or month, and be again compelled to pay another commutation or furnish another substitute. The President, say, has ordered a draft to-day for one hundred thousand men. The drawing takes place, and he does not get as many men as he wants. Next week, or next month, he orders a draft for more, and so on for more, until he gets his whole hundred thousand. Under the contemplated provisions, a man who has been drafted at the first drawing, and paid his commutation, or furnished a substitute, might be drawn again, and forced to repeat the same process. It certainly seems hard that when one has paid his $300 to the Government for the purpose of getting a substitute, or has himself provided a substitute, (from the class liable to draft,) he should be subject to the draft again, *while there are thousands on the roll who have never been drafted*. To this it may be replied that if a drafted person goes among those who are themselves subject to military duty, and gets a person who might at the next turn of the wheel be himself drafted, *he should take the chances of that substitute for all future drafts*. This does not quite meet the full force of the objection; but, on the mere doctrine of chances, the probability of a drafted person being again drafted is so slight that this provision might well have been retained, seeing that while the individual hardships it would create are few, its practical advantage would on the whole be great. The Senate, however, felt the weight of the previous objection, and compromised the matter by adding the proviso to Mr. Sherman's amendments, (which go on the bill as section 5,) that no person who has been drafted and furnished a substitute, or paid the commutation, shall again be liable to draft *until the present enrolment shall be exhausted*.

There are other points of interest in the new Conscription Bill, which, however, must form the subject of future discussion.

W. S.

Mr. Dickerson and the Special Agent of the Navy Department.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You publish to-day a statement from a Mr. RUTHERFORD, who claims to be a *Special Agent of the Navy Department*, whose object and plain import is to prove that I made a false statement in regard to the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, and to bring me into so much of public disgrace as the Navy Department yet has power to cast upon any private person, by endeavoring to show that I was not personally known by a "very refined and intelligent gentleman" of this City, with whom the *Special Agent* had a special conversation about me. This *Special Agent* was employed by the Navy Department to ascertain, *First*, was the engine of the *Kin Kiang*, or *any important portion of it* built by Mr. DICKERSON, *or from plans furnished by him*, and for the purpose of ascertaining that, he called upon the owner of the vessel and had a conversation, which, as *Special Agent of the Navy Department*, he published. In his account of the interview, the following "Pickwickian" scene occurred, which, as it is claimed to be a matter of Government interest, I quote at length:

> "Curiosity tempted me to inquire whether Mr. DICKERSON's connection with the vessel was known to the owners. The gentleman with whom I conversed was very delicate on this point, and stated that he did not wish to enter into any details connected with such a matter; but when I informed him that the Government's interest required that the truth should be told, he stated that he had never seen or known Mr. DICKERSON before the trial trip, except by reputation; that Mr. DICKERSON was not invited by the owners to go on the trial trip; that he was seen in the engine-room, watching the engines, by the speaker, for the first time, and on inquiry it was discovered that he was the advocate of the famous 'Sickles cut-off.'"

Having accomplished this, he rushes into print and settles my case at once. If the assertion had been made only by a private person, that the plans of *Kin Kiang* valve gear were not mine, I should have answered it, if at all, without proof; but when the Navy Department of this great country employs a "Special Agent" to inquire into my private affairs, who, under that title, publishes to the world what is not true, I thought it best to adduce proof, particularly as this "Special Agent" intimates very strongly that the Navy Department does not think me a very creditable witness. I accordingly addressed to Mr. SECOR, the manager of the Allaire Works, where this engine was built, (and where engines are built which have no superiors in the world for quality or workmanship,) a note, in which I submitted to him the statement published by me yesterday, and asked whether *it was strictly true.*

The following is the correspondence, which speaks for itself:

New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

T. F. Secor, Esq., President Allaire Works:

DEAR SIR: I inclose the following statement, which please read and say whether it is *strictly true*:

"The original drawings from which this valve gear was constructed was made by me, *with my own hands*, although generally I employ a draftsman; and from these drawings another set were reduced in size, under my direction, by a draftsman for another vessel, and a set of patterns made.

From these patterns the valve gear of the *Kin-Kiang* was built."

Yours truly,

E. N. DICKERSON.

ALLAIRE WORKS, Jan. 21, 1864.

E. N. Dickerson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: At your request I have read your statement, and I answer that it is *strictly true*.

Yours truly,

T. F. SECOR.

I hope that the "Special Agent" will be able, in a supplemental report to his employers, to inform them that "*an important portion* of the engine of the *Kin-Kiang* was built *from plans furnished by me.*"

I certainly did not expect that any one could be found who would deny the truth, which is well known here, that this valve gear is my invention, and that it has produced immense results.

The foundation of it is the Sickles' cut-off, and this valve gear is my improvement on the old plan, and as the Navy Department think "the Government interest required that the truth should be told," I take pleasure in giving them this particular account.

And I would add that hereafter, whenever that dignified department wishes to know anything about my private affairs, I will save them the expense of employing a "Special Agent" by answering any questions addressed to me in writing, even though I may think that the Government interest won't suffer from ignorance of my affairs.

And I would further suggest that if the Navy Department would employ its "Special Agents" to catch blockade-runners or pirates, they would probably be more successful than they have been yet in trying to catch me.

Yours truly,

E. N. DICKERSON.

The Navy Department and Mr. E. N. Dickerson.

CARD FROM MR. W. W. PARKIN.

No. 114 Pearl-street, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the partner of OLYPHANT & Co., alluded to in a letter of Mr. E. A. RUTHERFORD to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that appeared in your paper of this A. M., permit me to say that I was much surprised at finding a conversation held in *my own office* repeated in any form through the press, and that in some respects Mr. RUTHERFORD gives an incorrect idea of it to the public. It is true Mr. DICKERSON was not invited to the trial trip of the steamer, from the simple fact that he was not personally known to any of the owners. They were, however, much pleased at finding him on board.

Respecting the merits of Mr. D.'s "cut-off," I cannot give an opinion, not being an engineer, but the combined efforts of Mr. BAIRD, Mr. SECOR, Messrs. ENGLIS & SON, and Mr. DICKERSON, have produced a boat that is pronounced by many "*experts*" as a "success," and I *doubt* not the same gentlemen will serve the Navy Department, if called upon, as well as they have individuals.

Mr. RUTHERFORD very kindly gives me credit for courtesy in my intercourse with him; perhaps he will excuse the suggestion that similar courtesy on his part would have led him to inform me that our conversation was to be made public, or at least have asked my assent to its publication before putting me in print. Respectfully,

W. W. PARKIN.

Amusements.

At BARNUM'S, the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" is having a splendid run, but it will have to be withdrawn to give place to another splendid drama next Monday. This, with the giants, dwarfs, &c., is drawing crowded houses.

Sore Throat.—Those afflicted with coughs, hoarseness, irritation and soreness of the throat, will find nothing so efficacious as a Throat Remedy, as BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold by all druggists.

Leslie's Ginger Wine.

A Healthful Tonic.

A Refreshing Beverage.

A Delightful Wine.

For sale by all the leading grocers in the City.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.

Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Office, No. 505 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent.

And for Sale—New.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

A Severe Assault, and their Colors Taken.—It is not often that we hear of a more chivalrous assault, and with such dyeing success, and so few killed, as has been made on HOWE & STEVENS' FAMILY DYE COLORS, and that, too, by ladies, wholly unaccustomed to anything of the kind. Every lady in the country should continue the assault until these colors are found in every house. Sold by all druggists throughout the country.

Armless Soldiers! The Board of Surgeons and the Surgeon-General U. S. A. have given special honorary commendation to the Palmer Arm, and authorized its manufacture. Full information given by the inventor. Offices, Philadelphia, New-York and Boston. Palmer's leg, also.

B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder-braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Ferris & Son, Boots, Shoes and Balmorals.—Quality, style, variety and cheapness unequaled. No. 534 Broadway, next below 4th-st.

Trusses—Dr. Riggs' Improved Trusses, shoulder braces, supporters, spinal instruments and other appliances, may be seen at No. 2 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Morton's Gold Pens are now sold at the same prices as before the commencement of the war; this is entirely owing to the Manufacturer's improvements in machinery, his present large Retail Business and Cash-in-Advance System; for, until he commenced advertising, his business was done on Credit and *strictly with the Trade.*

The Morton Gold Pens are the only ones sold at old prices, as the makers of all other gold pens charge the Premium on the Gold, Government Tax, &c.; but Morton has in no case changed his prices, Wholesale or Retail.

Of the great numbers sent by mail to all parts of the world during the past few years, not one in a thousand has failed to reach its destination in safety; showing that the Morton Gold Pen can be obtained by any one, in every part of the world, at the same price, postage only excepted.

Reader, you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable Gold Pen, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens; and at the present almost universal High-Pressure Price of everything, you can have a Morton Gold Pen cheaper, in proportion to the labor spent upon it and material used, than any other Gold Pen in the World. If you want one, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

Never Failing Safety and Success.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for all diseases with which Children are afflicted during the process of teething. It has stood the test of thirty years. Never known to fail. Gives rest to the mother and relief and health to the child. Cures wind-colic and regulates the bowels. 25 cents a bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus,

Night Blooming Cereus.

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists generally.

Coe's Cough Balsam

Cures Croup Every Time.

Cures Tickling in the Throat.

Cures the Most Stubborn Cough.

Cures Colds Without Fail.

Cures Chills and Fever.

Cures Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

Cures Influenza and Lung Complaints.

Costs only 25 Cents.

Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., And all Druggists.

Marvin's New Patent

DRY PLASTER AND ALUM, FIRE, BURGLAR AND DAMP-PROOF SAFES,

(Patent issued Dec. 1, 1863.)

We have letters from the following eminent scientific gentlemen, proving their superiority over all others:

Prof. John Torrey, of U. S. Assay Office.

Prof. J. C. Booth, of U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, Boston.

Prof. A. H. Everett, New-York.

Prof. Chas. A. Seely, New-York.

Dr. D. D. Parmelee, New-York.

Messrs. Munn & Co., of Scientific American.

MARVIN & CO., Sole Manufacturers. No. 265 Broadway, New-York.

Send for a Circular, with testimonials.

A Cure for Hernia or Rupture!

All persons afflicted with this dangerous disease need no longer be troubled about being cured.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS

is so constructed on scientific principles as to promote a RADICAL CURE at once. The action of this instrument is entirely different from all others in use. It is LIGHT, CLEAN, and EASY. No pressure on the back or cord, and is easily made stronger or lighter as the patient desires. Ruptured persons should not be a day without it. FEMALE SUPPORTERS on the same principle. Pamphlets free. A lady attendant in the Ladies' Department.

Sold by GREGORY & CO., No. 609 Broadway.

Hoyt's Preparations for the Hair and Toilet.—People smile with derisive incredulity on being told that a preparation will restore faded and gray hair and whiskers to their original color and life appearance. Yet this is exactly what

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE

is warranted to do. It does not claim to make hair come in where it has once fallen out, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from all impurities and humors, and entirely overcome the bad effects of the previous use of preparations containing sulphur, sugar of lead, &c. Sold everywhere. JOSEPH HOYT & CO., 10 University-place.

To Licensed Cigar Manufacturers of New-York.—An adjourned meeting of the above Trade will be held at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock P. M. All licensed cigar manufacturers are earnestly and urgently invited to attend. By order, H. H. WATTS, Chairman pro tem.

J. M. BON, Sect'y pro tem.

Second-Hand Safes—For Sale CHEAP FOR CASH, at No. 100 MAIDEN-LANE.

The Celebrated Craig Microscope Costs but $2. In hard rubber but $2 50. Also, beautiful mounted objects only $1 50 per dozen. HENRY CRAIG, No. 335 Broadway, New-York, 2d floor, and of dealers generally.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Firemen's Ball, Ladies' White Satin, Kid and Linen Gaiter Boots and Slippers, with beautiful rosettes, bows, &c., at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

A large Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Furs, at greatly reduced prices, at WHITE'S celebrated Hat-store, No. 216 Broadway.

MARRIED.

ADAMS—SERGEANT.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the Church of the Mediator, South Yonkers, by Rev. Legh R. Dickenson, ANDREW ADAMS, of Devonshire, England, to MARY NICHOLSON, eldest daughter of William Sergeant, of Spuyten Duyvil.

BRAINARD—CUSHING.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. C. A. Bulkley, L. W. BRAINARD, Jr., Esq., to Miss MARY W., eldest daughter of Hon. S. B. Cushing, all of Brooklyn.

EDDY—EASTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., JESSE F. EDDY to MARY E., daughter of Norman Easton, Esq.

LEMON—MALLORY.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, at the 83d-st. Baptist Church, Yorkville, by Rev. Charles C. Norton, LIONEL LEMON, of Brooklyn, E. D., to JENNIE MALLORY, Bridgeport, Conn.

OSTRANDER—MEAD.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., Mr. P. W. OSTRANDER and Miss ELIZABETH W. MEAD, both of Brooklyn. No cards.

SMITH—REYNOLDS.—At Irvington, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. Wm. H. Furness, D. D., DUNCAN SMITH to CHARLOTTE S. REYNOLDS.

WISEMAN—MERRITT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 21, by Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, Capt. THEODORE WISEMAN, U. S. A., to EMILY G. A., second daughter of Wesley Merritt, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Nashville, Tenn., papers please copy.

DIED.

AMERMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 21, GEORGE D., infant son of John D. and Sarah A. Amerman, aged 21 days.

The remains will be taken to Somerville, N. J., for interment to-morrow.

BERGEN.—On Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, SARAH MATILDA, wife of Isaac E. Bergen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Bay Ridge, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

BROWN.—At Rye, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, J. C. ROOSEVELT BROWN, in the 45th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Rye, on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CRAWFORD.—At White Plains, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, CATHARINE H., wife of Elisha Crawford.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, in White Plains, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

FRASER.—On Thursday, Jan. 21, ANN M. FRASER.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 15 West 28th-st., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

GILLIE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, CATHARINE ROSS GILLIE, daughter of George and Isabella Gillie, aged 3 years, 4 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 294 West 33d-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 P. M.

GORDON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 19, ROBERT GORDON, in the 92d year of his age, a native of Scotland, and for the last 68 years a resident of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Sullivan-st., this Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

HARMON.—In hospital at Baton Rouge, La., on Friday, Jan. 1, WM. L. HARMON, M. D., of New-York, in the 54th year of his age.

HALLARAN.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE HALLARAN, widow of Francis Hallaran, a native of the Parish of Castletown-Roche, County Cork, Ireland, aged 60 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Patrick, Michael, John and William, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 3d-av., corner of 114th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—In Aurora, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 15, CORNELIA A., daughter of the late Thomas Lawrence, of Geneva, N. Y., in the 53d year of her age.

LUFF.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the residence of her mother, ANN B., wife of Edward Luff, and eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Ladd.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her mother, No. 123 Henry-st., without further invitation.

☞ Boston and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

MOTT.—At Roslyn, L. I., on Fourth day morning, Jan. 20, SARAH, wife of Stephen Mott, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, (Friday next,) at 11½ o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-house at Westbury. The Long Island cars leave Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M., and arrive in time to attend the funeral, returning in the afternoon. Carriages will be in attendance at Westbury Station on the arrival of the train to convey those who wish to attend.

MONELL.—On Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock, ELIZABETH C., wife of Walter J. Monell, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the Mitchell House, corner of 25th-st. and 4th-av.

MOONEY.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Jan. 19, LINUS K. MOONEY, formerly of this City, aged 48 years.

Funeral services this day, (Friday,) the 22d inst., at the residence of his brother-in-law, J. C. Price. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Racine and Chicago papers please copy.

MULHOLAND.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 21, MARY, beloved wife of Bernard Mulholand, aged 33 years, after a severe illness.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 34 City Hall-place, on Saturday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock.

MCGRAW.—At Painesville, Ohio, on Wednesday, Jan. 20, NICHOLAS MCGRAW, of this City, in the 59th year of his age, from injuries received in the recent accident upon the Cleveland and Erie Railroad.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

RHODABACK.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, JACOB RHODABACK, in the 86th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Saturday, Jan. 23, from the residence of his son, No. 107 New-York-av., Newark, N. J.

TARGEE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, MARGARET TARGEE, sister of the late John Targee, of this City, in the 93d year of her age.

WARD.—At Harlem, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, Mrs. JANE E. WARD, widow of the late Rev. Peletiah Ward, of the New-York Conference.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Harlem M. E. Church, in 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., this day, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to South Dover on Saturday morning for interment.

WISEBURN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, LAWRENCE WISEBURN, in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 196 Waverley-place, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

WILSON.—Suddenly, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 20, at his residence, No. 17 West 11th-st., A. D. WILSON, M. D., in the 63d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of his sons-in-law, George Ladd and Reuben Burkhalter, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. H. D. Ganse,) in 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., without further invitation.

WOOD.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Jan. 21, DANIEL B. WOOD, in the 71st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 34 Bank-st., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 131.—Jan. 21, 1864.

20, 74, 34, 52, 40, 71, 43, 8, 5, 23, 58, 55, 62.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 132.—Jan. 21, 1864.

38, 73, 17, 45, 26, 5, 30, 10, 72, 46, 65, 14.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DRAWING OF THE

SHELBY COLLEGE LOTTERY, OF KENTUCKY.

EXTRA CLASS 35—Jan. 21, 1864.

42, 75, 59, 21, 41, 16, 9, 64, 15, 32, 39, 28, 77.

CLASS 36—Jan. 21, 1864.

66, 59, 47, 10, 64, 41, 18, 29, 7, 51, 22, 39.

Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Managers.

Successors to John A. Morris & Co.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THIRTY per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, And all diseases of the THROAT, LUNGS and CHEST.

It does not dry up a cough and leave the seeds of consumption in the system, but loosens it and cleanses the lungs of all impurities.

For sale by

J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont-st., Boston,

And by all Druggists.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children.

PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers of Hardware, No. 27 Park-row.

Illustrated Price List furnished on application.

THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION

Is in urgent want of funds. Its operations for the relief of the army were never more extensive and effective than now. Its depots and agents are at every military centre, from Washington to the Rio Grande. The money value of the supplies it issued to the Army of the Potomac during and immediately after Gettysburgh, exceeded seventy thousand dollars. Its issues at Chattanooga were on a like scale. Thousands of men needing "Special Relief" are daily cared for in its "Homes." Its steamboats and wagon trains follow our soldiers everywhere. Its other and equally important departments of work, Sanitary Inspection, Hospital Inspection, Hospital Directory, Transportation of the sick and wounded, &c., are in full operation. The cost of all this life saving work is not less than forty-five thousand dollars per month. Its funds are now much reduced, and immediate contributions are requested to sustain it.

The Fairs that have been got up with such admirable and unprecedented energy and success at Chicago, Cincinnati and Boston, though reported everywhere as "for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission," have not as yet contributed a dollar to its treasury. The large sums thus raised have been received by the branches of the Commission at those cities respectively.

These branches apply them most usefully, mainly to the purchase of material to be made up into clothing, bedding, &c., and for like purposes. They thus relieve the treasury of the Commission from the necessity of purchasing supplies belonging to certain classes. But they render no aid to any other department of its work.

Those who desire fuller information as to the organization, method and cost of the Commission are referred to a statement of its system and of the application of its funds just published, copies of which may be had on application at the office of the United States Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or at the bookstore of A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway.

It is submitted to all humane and patriotic men that the Commission has saved, and is daily saving lives the country cannot afford to lose; what it is doing to economise the life and health of our soldiers is worth to the country ten times the money the Commission has received, and is of direct practical importance to every one interested in diminishing the cost and the duration of the war.

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, at No. 68 Wall-st., or No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Standing Committee.

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer United States Sanitary Commission.

Dec. 28, 1863.

NEW-YORK COUNTY VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE,

OFFICE, No. 249 BROADWAY.

30,000 VOLUNTEERS WANTED.

☞ The following are the pecuniary inducements offered:

COUNTY BOUNTY, cash down $300

STATE BOUNTY $75

UNITED STATES BOUNTY to new recruits...302

UNITED STATES BOUNTY additional to veteran soldiers......100—$477

Total....$777

Applications to be made *personally* at the office of the Committee.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller

ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor.

ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor.

WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor.

WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor.

County Committee.

ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

PATENTS! PATENTS! PATENTS!

MESSRS. MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new Inventions in this and all foreign countries.

Messrs. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 20,000 inventors.

Pamphlets containing the Patent Laws and other important information for inventors, furnished free on application.

Consultation and advice free. Address MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or corner F and 7th sts., Washington, D. C.

DIAMOND RINGS—TWENTY-FIVE, THIRTY, Thirty-five, Forty, Fifty, Sixty-five, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Seven Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Forty, Forty-five, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy-five, Eighty-five, One Hundred, Two Hundred, and Three Hundred dollars each; some with diamonds on the outside. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

DEAFNESS, IMPAIRED SIGHT,

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT, CHRONIC CATARRH,

CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTION OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE, CURED.

CROSS-EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.

And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid, attended to BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with the New Mode of Treatment," at his office,

NO. 816 BROADWAY.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,

Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ONE OF THE MOST RESPECTABLE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH CURED.

No. 420 SIXTH-AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1863.

I was deaf for several years, and hearing of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I was induced to place myself under his care, and I am now happy to state that my hearing was entirely restored after a short treatment. I was also suffering from chronic catarrh, of which I was also cured by the skillful treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I do but justice to the Doctor in stating that in treating me he displayed that skill and knowledge which have already procured for him such a deserved reputation, and that the principles which direct his system of curing Deafness and Catarrh are such as to render success certain, in my opinion. Many months have passed since Dr. Von Eisenberg restored my hearing, and it continues as good as ever.

O. HOPKINS.

CATARRH CURED.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1863.

I have been suffering for the last three years from a severe Catarrh, with a continual dullness in my head, a tightness across my chest, a weight over my eyes, which were weak, watery and very painful. My nostrils were continually obstructed with a pouring of fluid. I have had frequent sneezing, hoarseness of my voice, generally attended with spitting, often with a fullness of my throat, together with a soreness and a dropping. Dr. VON EISENBERG has cured me of all these disagreeable sufferings. I now feel a new life. The treatment of Dr. VON EISENBERG is as skillful as it is successful; it is impossible to overrate the benefit I have received at his hands. I heartily recommend any one suffering like myself to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, with a certainty of being *speedily* cured. I give this with gratitude and pleasure. I cannot forbear again saying that my voice, which was hoarse and thick when I applied to Dr. VON EISENBERG, is now clear and good; indeed, I feel abundantly satisfied.

JAMES LITTLE,

No. 245 7th-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 8.

I have been suffering for years past from a severe Catarrh, with a great heaviness over my eyes, with a severe depression, great uneasiness, and pain in my head, great difficulty in breathing, and a continual accumulation in my nostrils, which gave me restless nights for several years. I have consulted several physicians, who pronounced me to be consumptive. What I suffered for so long a time is indescribable. My system was entirely disarranged and greatly debilitated. I not only felt weak, but I had a cloud continually before my eyes, and my ears were so affected that I was threatened with a total loss of hearing. I must say, I think, I was guided by Providence to come to Dr. Von Eisenberg, who not only cured me of my Catarrh by removing an astonishing quantity of disagreeable matter from my head, but he restored me to perfect health, a blessing I have not enjoyed for many years. Now I enjoy a good night's rest, and pursue my business with comfort. I must acknowledge that Dr. Von Eisenberg's mild and scientific treatment for Catarrh deserves the highest commendation, as the principle which directs his system of curing Catarrh is such as to render success certain.

JAMES FURLONG, No. 556 2d-av.

No. 134 ALLEN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.

READ.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 5 6a

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

In placing the Cherokee "Medicines" before the public, we wish it distinctly understood that it is not our purpose to step between the regular, well-educated physician and his patrons. Our object simply is, to give the unfortunate "Medicines" that will place them beyond the clutches of those empirics, who will not only do them no good, but will ruin them in pocket and constitution.

There are, in almost every portion of our country, physicians who stand high in their profession, and are well prepared to treat these diseases (by the old method; nauseous drugs and poisonous minerals,) and who are known and respected for their talents; but for the very reason of their high standing as family practitioners, youth will not consult them, from motives of delicacy or shame, until the poison has acquired a strength and virulence as to become alarming, and to be no longer neglected. Then, from the fact of there being no reliable "Medicine" which they can purchase *privately*, they place themselves under the treatment of some mercenary quack, who will leave them mere wrecks to linger out an existence of pain and suffering; or who may temporarily arrest the more prominent symptoms, without eradicating the disease, and thus lull the patient into feelings of imaginary security, until, alas! they find themselves victims of a loathsome disease, which will prove the bane and curse of their succeeding existence, and, what is of more importance, entail most serious afflictions upon an innocent wife, and corrupt their offspring even to the fourth generation.

There are those who assume that no medicine should be prepared for a general sale throughout the country, and that each physician should be limited to his own local practice. We would remind all parties that although this branch of medicine has, as a general thing, been in the hands of mercenary *empirics*, it is equally conducive to the honor of the profession and the interests of the patient that not only these pretenders be driven from the field, but also that "Medicines" safe and reliable be placed within reach of inexperienced, shortsighted youth, who would if deprived of it, through delicacy or shame, suffer themselves to become victims to the ravages of an insidious, constitutional, soul-and-body-destroying disease!

The "Cherokee Medicines" are safe and reliable preparations; those which will enable the afflicted to shun the cunning quacks, who are well aware, from the nature of the disease and the manner in which the unfortunate patient approaches them, that if they cannot cure—or if they even make the case worse by their ignorance—it will not be made known to the world: for the patient has a reputation at stake, which would suffer very materially should his condition be made known.

In the "Cherokee Medicines" the unfortunate will find a new resource, and a day of deliverance from suffering and pain! A day splendid and glorious, when they shall no longer suffer without cessation or repose, either through *vile mercenary quacks* or the inefficiency of *poisonous minerals!*

The "Cherokee Medicines" accomplish his ransom—his emancipation! An emancipation so great, so admirable, and so prolific of universal good. These Medicines will prove in any and every case, and in any and every stage of the disease, faithful and never-failing friends in the time and hour of need, and serve to ward off those terrible scourges that afflict so large a portion of the human race.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND CHEROKEE INJECTION.

The common saying "that every country contains the best cures for its own diseases," seems fully verified in America. The "Cherokee Medicines," like the diseases which they cure, sprang from the dusky children of the forest. Gonorrhea and its kindred complaints were not known prior to the discovery of the "New World." Columbus returning to Spain in 1493, found the disease prevailing to an alarming extent among his sailors, and from this the infectious poison spread over the entire world.

The Indian tribes of America have known of these simple "Medicines" from the earliest existence of the disease; and they never failed to make speedy and permanent cures. A few years since these valuable "Medicines" were known only to the remnant of the once powerful Cherokee Indians, who had been driven from their favorite hunting grounds. Their war-dance and camp-fires had all passed into oblivion, yet, still, they retained among their "medicine-men" these unfailing specifics, as an inheritance of great value from their ancestors.

One of the proprietors of the "Cherokee Medicines," feeling that he who could discover these medicines would confer a lasting benefit upon his race, went forth almost hopeless. The men of science and of large experience, who dwelt in the thronging cities, had failed to make the discovery! Long years of persevering toil and innumerable hardships did not stay his footsteps. Westward, still westward; beyond the Mississippi and the Falls of Minnehaha, toward the laughing waters and the setting sun, he still pushed onward; o'er solitudes, where the foot of civilization had not entered, where rolls the Columbia, and hears no sound save his own dashings!—where the Indian warrior still wields the tomahawk, and speeds the poisoned arrow, as wild and uncultivated as when Powhatan ruled in Virginia. At last he halted near the "Cherokee's Bouga Homa," and there on the sunny slopes of the misty mountains, beneath the spreading branches of the "Bois D'Arc," and the gloom-inspired cypress, he discovered Roots, Barks, and Leaves whose virtues seemed almost to work miracles. In the forest's great laboratory he found that which the most learned physicians of the past century had sought in vain, the discovery of which will cause unborn millions to rejoice with feelings of joy and gladness.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the Urinary Organs, such as Incontinence of the Urine, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, &c., and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus (or Whites in Females) where all the old nauseous medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls, three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; Purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all its original purity and vigor—thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an ally or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in-conjunction with that medicine in all cases of *Gleet, Fluor Albus or Whites*. Its effects are *healing, soothing, and demulcent*; removing all scalding, heat, cordee and pain, instead of the burning and almost unendurable pain that is experienced with nearly all the *cheap quack injections*.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all improper discharges are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlet from any drugstore in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by Express to any address on receipt of price.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

Sold wholesale and retail, by

D. S. BARNES & CO., No. 202 Broadway,

and by all Druggists everywhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR FEBRUARY, 1864.

THE FEBRUARY ATLANTIC IS NOW READY, with the following

LIST OF CONTENTS.

Genius—My Brother and I—A Half-Life and Half a Life—On the Relation of Art to Nature—Snow—House and Home Papers—The Convulsionists of St. Medard—Presence—Glacial Period—Bryant—Annesley Hall and Newstead Abbey—The Last Charge—Northern Invasions—Reviews and Literary Notices.

TERMS—The ATLANTIC is for sale by all book and periodical dealers. Price, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions for the year, $3, postage paid. Club prices—Two copies for one year, $5, and each additional subscription at the same rate, and an extra copy gratis for every Club of ten subscribers, or every eleven copies for $25.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

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LYRICS OF LOYALTY.

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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW the errors and merits of hydropathy, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at Sinclair Tousey's, No. 121 Nassau-st., the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. Warner's, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author,

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HOW TO BE A GENTLEMAN.—READ THAT excellent new handbook, indispensable for all who would really know

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One handsome 12mo vol., 600 pages, sent by first post for $2. Agents wanted. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

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C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st., N. Y.

STATEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW-YORK.

For the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1863, as required by Charter.

Premiums on outstanding Risks, Dec. 31, 1862		$275,864 30
Premiums received on Marine Risks, from January 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863		2,200,397 27
Total Marine Premiums		$2,476,261 57
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1863, to Dec. 31, 1863, less return premiums	$1,741,616 31	
Interest received and accrued, profits on Exchange, &c	336,793 43	—2,078,409 74
Losses adjusted and paid, and estimated losses, less salvages	1,337,312 34	
Expenses, commissions, taxes and July interest	169,313 24	
The Company has the following assets:		
Cash in bank, and funds in hands of London bankers	$796,533 35	
United States and City Bonds and bank stocks	192,213 00	
Scrip held by Company	56,693 20	
Accrued interest to be received	13,068 17	
Real estate and loans on bonds and mortgages	326,780 [illegible]	
Loans on demand	438,100 00	
Bills receivable	1,078,777 63	—2,902,145 61

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next.

A cash Dividend of Eight and a half per cent. will be paid to stockholders, on and after the 20th of January inst.

After reserving over two million dollars capital and surplus, the balance of the outstanding certificates of the scrip issue of 1858, and fifty (50) per cent. of the scrip issue of 1859 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d of February next; from which date all interest on the respective portions indicated will cease.

A scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. is declared on the net earned participating premiums of the Company for the year ending December 31, 1863, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of April next.

The stock transfer books will be closed until the [illegible] of January inst.

The scrip transfer books will be closed until the 2d of February next.

By order of the Board.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, 18th January, 1864.

DIRECTORS:

W. C. PICKERSGILL,

WM. H. GUION,

SAML. D. BABCOCK,

JAS. M. BROWN,

N. CHANDLER,

GEO. W. HENNINGS,

ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,

W. B. DUNCAN,

H. F. SPAULDING,

J. L. ASPINWALL,

JOHN ALLEN,

GUSTAVUS KUTTER,

L. H. BRIGHAM,

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JOHN R. GARDNER,

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EMIL HEINEMANN,

THOS. SLOCOMB,

GEO. A. PHELPS, Jr.,

M. A. SORCHAN.

RICHARD LATHERS, President.

JOHN A. PARKER, Vice-President.

JAMES F. COX, 2d Vice-President.

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

This Company having established branch offices at London under the management of Messrs. JOHN PICKERSGILL & SON, and at Liverpool under the management of Messrs. GUION & CO., risks will be taken in London and Liverpool on shipments to and from all parts of the world on the same terms and conditions as are obtained from first class companies in England. Losses under policies issued by these branches will [illegible] and paid either at London, Liverpool or New-York, as may be agreed on when the risks are taken.

BROOKLYN [illegible]ON FOR IMPROVING THE CO[illegible] THE POOR.

The citizens of Brooklyn [illegible] appealed to in behalf of their own suffer[illegible] poor, and thank God these appeals ha[illegible] vain.

Fellow-citizens, the stre[illegible]ence have been poured out to gladden [illegible] homes of thousands of families struggling with poverty, lifting them again to comfort and self-support. This is the object and aim of this Association, and for twenty years your confidence has made this organization the almoner of your bounty, and each succeeding year adds to the proofs of your confidence.

Sustained by you hitherto, its blessings, like the noiseless and gentle dews, fall every day of this hard Winter on hundreds of parents and little ones, who can only repay with the blessings of them that are ready to perish.

This Association now gives bread and fuel in response to the calls of shivering poverty to over [illegible] families, nearly one-fourth of whom are the families of our brave soldiers, and the number is increasing daily. How long shall we continue to do this? While we are making commendable efforts for the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers, let us not forget their suffering families among us.

The Winter has just commenced—a Winter of pinching cold—a Winter when the prices of labor, especially of females, bear no proportion to the extravagant prices for the necessaries of life; and we add, a Winter when capitalists and business men find themselves in the receipt of extraordinary gains.

Again, fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, we appeal to your noble munificence in behalf of suffering poverty in your midst; and we charge you, in God's name, receive kindly the brother, the self-denying solicitor, who weary and cold, still walks your street and calls at your door, not for himself, but to bear your gifts to this treasury, ever sacred to the children of misfortune and want. Blessed is he that considereth the poor.

It is hoped that no delay or neglect of any solicitor will be made an excuse for not giving. Funds may be forwarded to R. W. ROPES, President, No. 112 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, or No. 73 Pearl-st., New-York; to HENRY ROWLAND, Treasurer, No. 69 Willow-st., Brooklyn, or No. 27 Peck-slip, New-York; to SAMUEL BAYLISS, General Agent of the Association, No. 22 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to any of the Executive Board mentioned below.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

CALEB BARSTOW, No. 20 Sands-st.

T. C. FANNING, No. 87 Henry-st.

HORACE B. CLAFLIN, No. 41 Pierrepont-st.

A. A. LOW, corner Montague and Pierrepont-place.

J. E. SOUTHWORTH, No. 4 Carroll-place.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, No. 94 Remsen-st.

ARTHUR W. BENSON, No. 154 Columbia-st.

WM. POOLE, No. 362 Atlantic-st.

HENRY MESSENGER, No. 42 Willow-st.

STEPHEN CROWELL, Court, corner of Montague-st.

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J. B. HUTCHINSON, No. 85 Joralemon-st.

DWIGHT JOHNSON, No. 33 Sidney-place.

BACK NUMBERS OF THE TIMES FOR sale of 1862 and 1863. Also, complete [illegible] 1863. Single copies, [illegible] each. Address [illegible] No. 101 Times Office.

USE HYGEIAN COUGH MIXTURE.

Depot, No. 50 Cortlandt-st.

FINE GOLD-PLATED WATCH CHAINS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Two, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve and Fourteen dollars each; some of which are warranted to wear for ten years. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

DYSPEPSIA TABLETS—FOR INDIGESTION, Heartburn, &c., manufactured only by S. G. WELLING, and sold by druggists generally. 50 cents per box. Depot No. 207 Centre-st., 2d floor.

TO BOSS PLASTERERS.—YOU ARE HEREBY notified that on and after the 1st day of February, no plasterer shall work for less than $2 per day. By united order of the Society.

JOHN ENNIS, Pres't.

JOHN O'CONNOR, Rec. Sec.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Queenstown and Liverpool, per steamer CITY OF LONDON, and for the German States, via Hamburg, per steamer TEUTONIA, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 23d day of January, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9½ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9¼ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.

ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

FANS.—LADIES' FANS—NEW STYLES FROM PARIS—TWO, THREE, FIVE, SEVEN, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELER & CO.,
BROKERS IN
SPECIE, STOCKS
AND
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 35 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by the Government, at par and interest.

To Banks, Bankers and dealers in Government Securities the usual Commission allowed.

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER CHECKS.
THE NEW U. S. 5 PER CENT. INTEREST BEARING LEGAL TENDER NOTES.

Maturing Certificates of Indebtedness collected on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
GOVERNMENT AGENTS FIVE-TWENTY LOAN,
NO. 44 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.
NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND GOLD.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid up capital....£500,000. Reserved fund....£100,000.
Head Office, No. 52 Threadneedle-st., London, E. C.
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DONALD LARNACH, Esq.,
GEORGE P. ROBINSON, Esq.,
GEORGE MAY, Esq.,
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DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., ex-officio.
DAVID TRAIL ROBERTSON, Esq., Chief Manager.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay,	Calcutta,	Madras,
Colombo,	Kandy,	Galle,
Singapore,	Penang,	Hong Kong,
Shanghai,	Yokohama, Japan,	Mauritius,
Manila,	Batavia,	Bankok.

The undersigned grant mercantile credits on the above-named Institution, available in India and China, and all ports east of the Cape of Good Hope.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

Office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of section 12 of its charter:

Outstanding premiums, Jan. 1, 1863	$158,811 87	
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1863, inclusive	702,903 00	
Total amount of marine premiums		$861,714 87

This Company has issued no policies, except on cargo and freight for the voyage.

No risks have been taken upon time or upon hulls of vessels.

Premiums marked off as earned, during the period as above		$761,967 16
Paid for losses and expenses during the same period	$411,204 40	
Return premiums	$67,687 21	

The Company has the following assets:

Cash in bank	$116,846 42	
United States, New-York City banks and other stocks	702,769 03	
Loans on stocks drawing interest	101,936 29 —	921,551 74
Premium notes and bills receivable		236,928 82
Subscription notes in advance of premiums		73,002 50
Scrip of sundry Mut. Ins. Comp., reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at		33,777 51
Total assets		$1,265,260 67

The Board of Trustees have this day resolved to pay a Dividend of interest of six per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday the 2d day of February next.

The Trustees have further resolved that the whole of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1860, be redeemed and paid in cash to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

Also, resolved, that a Dividend of Thirty per cent., free of Government tax, be declared on the net amount of earned premiums for the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, for which Certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 5th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from Jan. 10, 1855, to the 1st day of January, 1863, for which Certificates were issued, amount to	$1,256,910 00	
Additional profits from 1st January, 1863, to 1st January, 1864	223,635 00	
Total profits for nine years		$1,480,545 00
The Certificates previous to 1860 have been redeemed in cash		631,940 00
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1864		$848,605 00

By order of the Board
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.
ALFRED EDWARDS.
A. C. RICHARDS.
SHEPPARD GANDY.
W. M. RICHARDS, of the firm of Richards & Collins.
G. D. H. GILLESPIE.
C. E. MILNOR.
MARTIN BATES, Jr., of the firm of Martin Bates, Jr., & Co.
FREDERICK B. BETTS, of the firm of Betts, Nichols & Co.
MOSES A. HOPPOCK.
SANFORD COBB, Jr.
W. H. MELLEN.
B. W. BULL, of the firm of B. W. Bull & Co.
C. HADDEN.
L. P. MORTON, of the firm of L. P. Morton & Co.
F. W. MEYER, of the firm of H. & F. W. Meyer.
J. K. MYERS, of the firm of Halsted, Haines & Co.
WILLIAM LECONEY.
A. WESSON.
WILLIAM KENT.
BYRON SHERMAN, of the firm of Sherman Bros.
JEHIAL READ.
JOHN A. BARTOW, of the firm of F. T. Montell & Bartow.
A. S. BARNES, of the firm of Barnes & Burr.
ALEX. M. EARLE, of the firm of Earle & Co.
H. L. ATHERTON.
JOHN A. HADDEN, of the firm of Hadden & Co.
GEO. C. WETMORE, of the firm of Wetmore & Co.
P. H. VANDERVOORT.
JOSIAH H. FISKE.
OLIVER K. KING, of the firm of O. K. King & Co.
DAVID LAMB.
ALFRED EDWARDS, President.
WILLIAM LECONEY, Vice-President.
THOMAS HALE, Secretary.

U. S. 5-20 LOAN.

We beg to call attention to the comparatively small amount of Five-Twenty Bonds remaining unsold, now less than thirty-four millions, and would suggest the importance of subscriptions being sent to us forthwith, as the residue is liable at any moment to be exhausted, after which they will not be obtainable except at a premium.

The demand occasioned by the formation of new Banks, as well as for foreign account, is daily increasing.

Less delay is anticipated in delivery for the future.

We continue for the present to allow one-eighth per cent. commission to parties purchasing for resale.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
United States Five-Twenty Loan Agents.

SIMONSON & BROWN
offer their services at the Board of Brokers, for the purchase or sale of Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities and Gold.
No. 39½ EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York, New-York, Jan. 19, 1864.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CAPITAL stock of this Bank are hereby notified that a further installment of Twenty-five Per Cent. on their respective subscriptions will be required to be paid in on or before THURSDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Banking-house, No. 29 Pine-st.
GEORGE OPDYKE, President.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHMENT in Liverpool, (BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,) we have opened a house in London under the same firm. The business will be conducted in both places in connection, as hitherto, with our houses in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and this City.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

Irving Bank, New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Banking-house on Monday, Feb. 1. The poll will open at 1 and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD
MEETS DAILY AT NO. 52 WILLIAM-ST.,
Commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., punctually.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on Brooklyn property.
Apply to
HAGNER & SMITH,
Attorneys-at-Law,
No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, FOR MANY years a merchant of this City, desires a position in a counting-room, bank or insurance office; is a good accountant and thoroughly acquainted with business affairs. Address MERCHANT, care of A. G. H., Box No. 2,307 Post-office.

HOWARD LAPSLEY OFFERS HIS SERVICES at the New-York Stock Exchange for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold, strictly on commission. Office, No. 27 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.
OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN AGENTS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

The Government are now delivering the FIVE-TWENTY BONDS so rapidly that *we shall hereafter be prepared to fill orders without the delay heretofore experienced.*

We shall endeavor to keep a supply of all denominations on hand for *immediate delivery.*

We also buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS of '81.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. ONE YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' AND ORDNANCE VOUCHERS, the NEW U. S. FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES, and all GOVERNMENT issues.

BANKS, SAVINGS BANKS and investors will find us prepared at all times to furnish desirable lots of these Securities in large or small amounts.

DEPOSITS received and COLLECTIONS made of favorable terms. STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD bought and sold on commission.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS and DEALERS
In GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
FOR $2,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPENED WITH
Messrs. SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, Bankers,
No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company now offer for sale one million one hundred thousand dollars of their first mortgage bonds, in sums of one thousand dollars each, maturing in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York, on the first days of April and October, in each year.

These bonds are secured by a first and only Mortgage on the property, income and franchises of the Railway Company, executed to Frederick Schuchardt and Henry Morgan, of the City of New-York, Trustees.

The remaining nine hundred thousand dollars of the Bonds are set apart and remain in the hands of the said Trustees, for the purpose of being exchanged for the indebtedness of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, running from La Crosse to Logansport; this effected, the $2,000,000 will form a First and only Mortgage on a line of road 110 miles in length, extending from Chicago to Logansport, where it connects with the Cincinnati and Chicago Air-line Railroad, forming the shortest line by 40 miles, between Chicago and Cincinnati, and by 36 miles the shortest line between Louisville and Chicago.

It will also open, in connection with roads now in operation, entirely new and very direct lines from Chicago to New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all Eastern cities. The distance between Chicago and New-York by this route being shorter than by either of the existing lines via Dunkirk or Buffalo.

The road is now under contract, and the most strenuous efforts are being made to have it open for traffic during the Summer of 1864.

The interest on the Bonds maturing during the progress of the work has been provided for, and will remain on deposit with the Bankers of the Company, Messrs SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st., to whom the Company refer for further particulars, and where subscription books for this loan have been opened.
W. D. JUDSON, President.
No. 37 William-st., New-York, Dec. 23, 1863.

SALE OF SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.
State of Connecticut, Treasury Office, Hartford, Jan. 13, 1864.

Sealed proposals for the purchase of $2,000,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut will be received at the office of the Treasurer in Hartford until the 23d day of January, 1864, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as choose to attend, and the Bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

Each proposal must be accompanied with a certificate of deposit or certified check on any solvent bank in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts, or the City of New-York, equal to five per cent. of the amount subscribed, to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid can be accepted at less than the par value of the Bonds, and full payment in funds current in New-York and Boston will be required within five days after notice of acceptance.

The Bonds are dated January 1st, 1864, and payable in twenty years from date at the Treasurer's Office, with six per cent coupons attached, payable at the same place, in January and July of each year, or, if preferred by the purchasers, registered bonds will be issued, provided not less than $300,000 of that class are desired.

A sinking fund of 460,000 is specially established, and the faith and credit of the State pledged for the redemption of the above-mentioned Bonds, the sale of which is authorized by Act of the General Assembly, passed at their special session and approved January 13, 1864.
GABRIEL W. COITE, State Treasurer.

MARION COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Bonds of the County of Marion and State of Ohio, originally issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, to present them for payment at the Treasury of said County, in Marion, Ohio, on or before the first day of April, A. D. 1864, and that no interest accruing on said Bonds after April first, 1864, will be paid.
JNO. ROSENCRANSE,
JACOB F. MARTIN,
W. R. MORRIS,
Commissioners of Marion County, Ohio.
Commissioners Office, Marion County, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1863.
Attest: W. Cricket, Auditor and Clerk of Board.

LEAVENWORTH & SANDERSON,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 19 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SPECIE AND UNCURRENT MONEY.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Boards on Commission. Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canada. Interest allowed on deposits.

McKIM BROS. & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 61 WALL-ST.,
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND DOMESTIC AND STERLING EXCHANGE, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD EXCLUSIVELY ON COMMISSION.
Interest allowed on deposit accounts.
Business paper collected.
BALTIMORE FUNDS TAKEN ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
Advances made on satisfactory securities.

MEYLERT & CO.,
No. 6 Wall-st.,
BANKERS & BROKERS.

Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought and sold on commission. Collections made on all accessible points. Money received on deposit.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN A. ISELIN,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.,
Old U. S. Treasury Building.
Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Domestic and Foreign Exchange, bought and sold on commission.

NOTICE.—TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "MANLEY PADDLE WHEEL COMPANY."—The Manley Paddle Wheel Company being desirous to call a meeting of the stockholders of said Company for the purpose of increasing its capital stock, hereby give notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said Company is hereby called for said purpose under the provisions of sec. 21 of an act entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical or chemical purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848. The said meeting will be held at the office of GENETS & GOEPP, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 8, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 6th day of February next. The amount to which it will be proposed at said meeting to increase the capital is $500,000.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.
JOHN EGERTON,
HENRY COGGILL,
GEORGE E. STONE, Trustees.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned, at Boston, until noon on SATURDAY, the sixth day of February proximo, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of Ninety-two or any portion thereof of the One Thousand Dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, also for any other Bonds of said Company, or of the Chicago and Aurora, or of the Central Military Tract Railroad Companies, for the Sinking Fund.
EDWARD L BAKER,
Finance Committee of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.
Boston, Jan. 4, 1864.

$50,000.—SPECIAL CAPITAL WANTED in a prominent importing house on Broadway: thirty years' experience in the business; present capital $80,000; but inadequate to the facilities for doing the business, which is done mostly for cash, and very profitable; only two partners, one residing in Europe as purchaser. None but principals, with name and address, need apply. All communications will be held strictly confidential. Address Box 3,997 New-York Post-office.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The Transfer-books will be closed TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Jan. 4, 1864.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE SCIOTO AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage to Henry B. Bennett and Edwin Ludlow, Trustees, are requested to communicate immediately with MORRIS A. TYNG, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, with a view to securing their interests under the said mortgage.

Office of the Jefferson Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1864.
Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's Office, in Dubuque, on Monday, Feb. 8, 1864. The Transfer Book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 30, until after the election.
JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Office of Vermilye & Co., Bankers, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

WE HAVE NOTICE FROM THE GENERAL Subscription Agent Five-Twenty Loan, that the whole amount of this Loan authorized by law has been taken by subscribers. We cannot, therefore, furnish, as heretofore, the Bonds at par and interest.

We shall be pleased to fill orders for, these Bonds at market rate, and shall endeavor to keep constantly on hand, ready for immediate delivery, a full assortment.

We also buy and sell all kinds of Government Stocks:
The new 5 per cent. Interest-bearing Legal-Tender Notes.
6 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness.
7 3-10 Treasury Notes.
6 per cent. Coupon and Registered Bonds, 1881.
U. S. Quartermaster Checks.
Maturing certificates collected or cashed on favorable terms.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Jan. 22, 1864. Govt. Agents Five-Twenty Loan.

EDWARD KING
offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

NOTICE.—THE PANOCHE GRANDE QUICKSILVER Mining Company, in pursuance of the Statute makes the following report:

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is five million dollars.

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is subscribed for and paid in by the transfer to the Company of the "Panoche Grande Rancho," fully worth the above amount.

The Company is entirely clear of debt.
B. O'CONNOR,
President of P. G. Q. M. Co.
A. Schnlewind, James B. Latimer, Henry L. Stevenson, Malcolm Campbell, Trustees of P. G. Q. M. Co.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

City and County of New-York.—Frederick Franck being sworn says that he is Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
FREDK. FRANCK.
Sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1864.
J. F. Roberts, Notary Public.

NOTICE.—THE LAKE MAJOR GOLD MINING COMPANY, in pursuance of the Statute, makes the following reports:

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars;

The amount of the Capital Stock of the Company is all subscribed for and paid in by the transfer to the Company of mining leases, machinery and other property, fully worth the above amount. The Company is entirely clear of debt.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
J. GOLDMARK, President of L. M. G. M. Co.
F. Haydter, S. Drucker, M. Falkenau, L. Burkner, Trustees of L. M. G. M. Co.

City and County of New-York.—Fred. Franck, being duly sworn, says that he is Secretary of the Company named in the above report, and that the facts stated in said report are true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
FRED. FRANCK.
Sworn before me this 20th day of January, 1864.
J. F. Roberts, Notary Public.

THE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the LANGDON ROLLING-MILL COMPANY, advertised to be held at the office of the Company at Spuyten Duyvil, on Tuesday, Jan. 12, has been postponed to TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the same place, at which time Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be elected.
J. R. LAWRENCE, Secretary.
Spuyten Duyvil, Jan. 12, 1864.

$500,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In sums to suit. No commissions charged. Applications in writing, with diagrams of premises, to be made to
WARREN G. BROWN,
Counsellor-at-Law,
No. 170 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL DISCOUNT all notes drawn or indorsed by them, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, upon presentation at their office.
J. B. & W. W. CORNELL & CO.,
No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

LAND WARRANTS PURCHASED AND for sale.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 33 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

59TH DIVIDEND.
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
SURPLUS	131,949 15
ASSETS	284,949 15
UNSETTLED LOSSES	350 00

The usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
and the Government Tax (payable on demand) has THIS DAY been declared from the profits of the last six months.
FRANCIS P. FURNALD, President.
CHARLES BURKHALTER, Vice-President
John W. Cheney, Secretary.
January 2, 1864.

OFFICE OF THE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

The DIRECTORS of this COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND to stockholders of FOUR (4) PER CENT., payable on demand.

Also, a SCRIP DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT. to its customers upon the premiums earned during the year ending Dec. 31, 1863, on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business; and scrip will be issued on the 15th day of February. Also, an INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX (6) PER CENT. in cash on all outstanding scrip, payable on demand. All free of Government tax.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
Office of the Howard Insurance Co., New-York, Jan. 4, 1864.

The BOARD of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
(free from Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 8, 1864.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

Office of the Erie Railway Company, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend from the earnings of the road for six months ending 31st December, 1863, of Four per cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income Tax.

Also a dividend of Three and one-half per cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the United States Income Tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account.

Both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the first day of February next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer Books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business on Saturday the 16th inst., and be reopened on the morning of Tuesday, the second day of February.
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

Office Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Co., (as Reorganized,) Chillicothe, Jan. 10, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Cash Dividend out of the earnings of the past six months, of Three (3) Per Cent. on the First Preference Shares of this Company; also, a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Second Preference Shares will be paid in shares of the same class. These dividends are payable on the 10th of February next. Those appearing on the books as stockholders on the 1st January at the Transfer Office, in New-York, will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in that city. Those registered on the books at this office will be paid in Chillicothe.
W. E. WATSON, Secretary.

Norwich and Worcester R. R. Co., Norwich, Conn., Jan. 12, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half of One per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable to the Stockholders on the 21st inst., whose names are on the Stock Ledger of the Company on the 16th inst. Dividend payable at the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 23d inst.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

Office of the Home Insurance Co., No. 135 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., and an extra dividend of thirteen (13) per cent. free from Government tax, have been this day declared on the old capital stock of one million dollars, payable on demand to stockholders entitled to receive the same, as holders of said stock on the 16th day of December last.
JOHN McGEE, Secretary.

New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co., Corner 4th-av. and 27th-st., Treasurer's Office, Jan. 6, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, free from Government Tax, has THIS DAY been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 30th inst., and reopened upon the morning of the 16th of February.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York, January 18, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, (free of Government tax) on the OLD CAPITAL STOCK of the Company, PAYABLE ON DEMAND to the Stockholders entitled to receive the same, or their legal representatives.
VINCENT TILYOU, Secretary.

Office of the Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 12, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven per Cent., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on THURSDAY, 14th inst.
H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, New-York, Jan. 9, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th inst. until that day. By order.
GEO. HODGSON, Sec.

Corn Exchange Bank, Jan. 20, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been this day declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, and the Government tax. The transfer-book will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st of February. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Acting Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.
Office of the Germania Fire Insurance Co., No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 6, 1864.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the original Capital Stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of United States tax.
RUDOLPH GARRIGUE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NO. 27.

The Directors of the NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
No. 67 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.
JONATHAN D. STEELE, President.
P. Notman, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 110 BROADWAY.
New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

A Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. has been declared payable on demand, free from Government tax.
HENRY BEECKMAN, Secretary.

The New-York Central Railroad Company, Treasurer's Office, Albany, Jan. 20, 1863.

TWENTY-FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the twentieth day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 30th day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Office of the American Coal Company, No. 29 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway. New-York, Jan. 21, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Company for six months ending 31st December, ult., of Four per cent., payable at the Office of the Company on or after the 10th day of February next to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of January, and be reöpened on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February.
G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

Office of the Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine-st., New-York, Jan. 11, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 12, 1864.—A Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., (3½) free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

Marine Bank, New-York, Jan. 15, 1864.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Feb. 1, prox., free of Government tax.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.
J. DE LAMATER, Cashier.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable the 18th inst., at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board,
ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

Clinton Fire Ins. Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 7, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, No. 10 Wall-st., Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

Office of the "Brevoort Insurance Company," No. 70 Wall-st., New York, Jan. 13, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

Office of Yonkers & New-York Fire Insurance Co. No. 161 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No 16 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
Jan. 13, 1864. WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Sec'y.

Saint Nicholas Bank, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 20, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed until 2d of February next.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMER'S BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders on demand.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3D-AV.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $500 and under, and of (5) FIVE PER CENT. on deposits over $500, free from Government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20.

All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

Bank open daily from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
Isaac T. Smith, Secretary.
No. 1 Third-avenue, Dec. 24.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place, New-York, Jan. 13, 1864.—The trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500, free from Government tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 18. Interest placed to the credit of depositors, and if not withdrawn will draw interest the same as a deposit from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
Wade B. Worrall, Secretary.
Peter Cumming, Accountant.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS of Merchants' Clerks has, by order of its Trustees, declared interest, free from Government tax, on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1863, on sums of $5 and not exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, and on sums exceeding $500 at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 18. The interest is credited to depositors, and draws interest from Jan. 1, the same as principal.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
Andrew Warner, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six Per Cent. interest allowed. The January Dividend will be paid free of Government Tax. Money deposited on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, Pres't.
R. H. Bull, Sec'y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, WHO, WITH his wife, have for the last ten years had a retail store in Broadway, for the sale of white goods for ladies' and children's wear, and who contemplate returning to France on account of ill-health of one of the parties, are desirous of connecting themselves in Paris with some large dealers, wholesale and retail, in the above-mentioned goods, to whom their thorough knowledge of the tastes of this market, and their consequent ability to select, or get up particular styles of patterns, would be of advantage. Address for information to FRANCE, Box No. 1,190 New-York City Post-office.

ROLLING MILL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The ROLLING MILL belonging to the subscribers, situated at Newark, N. J., with engine of 80 horse-power, rolls, &c., &c., all in good order and complete for the manufacture of bar iron or steel. Possession can be given immediately. NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, No. 108 Liberty-st., New-York.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK Exchange desires to meet with a party with from $50,000 to $100,000, to be either an active or a special partner in a general stock business. Satisfactory references given and required. Address D. A. J., Box No. 179 Times Office.

WANTED—A MERCHANT COMPETENT TO keep the books and conduct a country store selling $25,000 per annum; if suits, can have an interest; married man preferred; references required. Address, in handwriting, M. T. MORSS, Woodbourne, N. Y.

WANTED — A PARTNER, WITH ABOUT $15,000, in a paying business, established two years, in London, England, to enlarge it, which can be done to great advantage. Apply at No. 958 Broadway, 2d floor.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BUTTER AND CHEESE stand, in one of the City markets. For particulars apply, after 6 P. M., at No. 25 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

INSURANCE.

COMMONWEALTH
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
HAS REMOVED TO
No. 161 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE LIBERTY-ST.
JOSEPH HOXIE, President
George T. Hawe, Sec'y.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for OLD NEWSPAPERS of every description, old PAMPHLETS of every kind, old BLANK BOOKS and LEDGERS that are written full, and all kinds of WASTE PAPER from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depots, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, express offices, &c.
BIOCQWELL & EMERSON, No. 3 Ann-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have THIS DAY formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chap 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the acts of the Legislature of the said State amendatory thereof.

That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is SHETHAR & FLAGLER.

That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the buying and selling of hardware at wholesale.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein and their respective places of residence are as follows: H. HOBART SHETHAR, of the City of New-York, and ALBERT FLAGLER, of the City of Brooklyn, are the general partners, and JOHN T. WARING, of Yonkers, Westchester County, is the special partner.

That the amount of capital which said special partner has contributed to the common stock of the said partnership is Twenty Thousand Dollars.

And that the said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1864, and is to terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1868.

Dated New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.
H. HOBART SHETHAR, } General
ALBERT FLAGLER, } Partners.
JOHN T. WARING, Special Partner.

NOTICE.—ERNEST GIRAUD AND HENRY J. BARBEY have retired from the firm of A. ISELIN & CO. The Banking and Commission business will be conducted by ADRIAN ISELIN alone, under the same old name.
Dated New-York, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a Limited Partnership, according to the laws of the State of New-York, under the name, or firm, of "GIRAUD, BARBEY & CO." The general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, buying and selling merchandise on commission. The names of the general partners interested therein are Ernest Giraud and Henry I. Barbey, residing in the City of New-York, and Auguste Richard, residing at Hoboken, in New-Jersey. The name of the special partner is Adrian Iselin, residing in the City of New-York, who has contributed the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars to the common stock. The said partnership is to commence on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and terminate on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
Dated New-York, December 31, 1863.
ADRIAN ISELIN,
ERNEST GIRAUD,
HENRY I. BARBEY,
AUGUSTE RICHARD.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name, firm and style of BURLOCK, RAMSEY & CO., for the transaction of the Hosiery and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods business, at No. 106 Chambers-st.
W. E. BURLOCK,
JOHN M. RAMSEY,
GEORGE W. CARRINGTON.

GOODMAN & JESUP HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with them JOHN R. KENNADAY. They will continue the practice of a general law business at their offices, No. 112 Broadway, under the firm name of GOODMAN, JESUP & KENNADAY.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

JOHN CAMPBELL IS THIS DAY ADMITTED a member of our firm.
FEARING & DALTON.

MR. IRVING GRINNELL RETIRES from our firm this day.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
December 31, 1863.

MR. TALLMADGE NORWOOD IS THIS day admitted as a member of our firm.
A. G. NORWOOD & CO.
New-York, Jan. 16, 1864.

New-York, Jan. 1, 1864.

MR. JOHN CROSBY BROWN IS THIS day admitted a partner in our several firms.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.
Chief Quartermaster's Office, Washington Depot, Dec. 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned for supplying the United States Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., Alexandria and Fort Monroe, Va., or either of these places, with Hay, Corn, Oats and Straw.

Bids will be received for the delivery of 5,000 bushels of corn or oats, and 50 tons of hay or straw, and upward.

Bidders must state at which of the above-named points they propose to make deliveries, and the rates at which they will make deliveries thereat, the quantity of each article proposed to be delivered, the time when said deliveries shall be commenced, and when to be completed.

The price must be written out in words on the bids.

Corn to be put up in good stout sacks, of about two bushels each. Oats in like sacks, of about three bushels each. The sacks to be furnished without extra charge to the Government. The hay and straw to be securely baled.

The particular kind or description of oats, corn, hay or straw, proposed to be delivered must be stated in the proposals.

All the articles offered under the bids herein invited, will be subject to a rigid inspection by the Government Inspector before being accepted.

Contracts will be awarded from time to time to the lowest responsible bidder, as the interest of the Government may require, and payment will be made when the whole amount contracted for shall have been delivered and accepted.

The bidder will be required to accompany his proposal with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case his bid is accepted, he or they will, within ten days thereafter, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the forage proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of a United States District-Attorney, Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known at this office.

All bidders will be duly notified of the acceptance or rejection of their proposals.

The full name and Post-office address of each bidder must be legibly written in the proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker, Chief Depot Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and should be plainly marked "Proposals for Forage."

Bonds, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.

Blank forms of bids, guarantees, and bonds, may be obtained upon application at this office.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

(Town, County, and State.) ————
(Date) ————

I, the subscriber, do hereby propose to furnish and deliver to the United States, at the Quartermaster's Department, at ————, agreeably to the terms of your advertisement, inviting proposals for forage, dated Washington, Depot, Dec. 8, 1863, the following articles, viz.:
—— bushels of Corn, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 56 pounds.
—— bushels of Oats, in sacks, at —— per bushel of 32 pounds.
—— tons of baled Hay, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.
—— tons of baled Straw, at —— per ton of 2,000 pounds.

Delivery to commence on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and to be completed on or before the —— day of ——, 186 , and pledge myself to enter into a written contract with the United States, with good and approved securities, within the space of ten days after being notified that my bid has been accepted.

Your obedient servant,
————

Brigadier-General D. H. Rucker,
Chief Depot Quartermaster,
Washington, D. C.

GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ————, in the County of ————, and State of ————, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee in case the foregoing bid of ———— be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the acceptance of said bid, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the forage proposed in conformity to the terms of advertisement dated Dec. 8, 1863, under which the bid was made, and, in case the said ———— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer by the said ———— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.

Witness. } Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186 .
[Seal.]
[Seal.]

I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above-named guarantors are good and sufficient as sureties for the amount for which they offer to be security.

To be certified by the United States District-Attorney Collector of Customs, or any other officer under the United States Government, or responsible person known to this office.

All proposals received under this advertisement will be opened and examined at this office on Wednesday and Saturday of each week, at 12 M. Bidders are respectfully invited to be present, at the opening of bids if they desire.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

Army Clothing and Equipage Office, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864, for furnishing this Department with:
Kerseys—Army Standard;
Cavalry Jackets;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., ¾, Standard;
Uniform Cloth—D. B., 6-4, Standard.

To be delivered, free of charge, at the United States Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked thereon.

Parties offering goods must in all cases furnish samples, marked and numbered to correspond with their proposal, and distinctly state in their bids the quantity of goods they propose to furnish, the price and the time of delivery.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Jan. 25, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are invited to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, the 26th, when bidders, or duly authorized agents, are expected to be prepared to give security that the goods will be furnished if an award is made.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

By order of Col. Thomas Swords, A. Q. M. G.
C. W. MOULTON,
Captain and A. Q. M.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 1 Dey-st.; works at Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
Medical Purveyor's Office, Washington, D. C., January, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1864, at 12 M., for furnishing the Hospitals within the following Departments, until the 1st day of January, 1865, with a supply of pure ICE, viz.:
Department of the East, Headquarters at New-York.
Department of the Susquehanna, Headquarters at Philadelphia.
Middle Department, Headquarters at Baltimore.
Department of Western Virginia, Headquarters at Cumberland.
Department of Washington, Headquarters at Washington.
Department of St. Mary's, Headquarters at Point Lookout.
Department of Virginia and North Carolina, Headquarters at Fort Monroe.
Department of the South, Headquarters at Hilton Head,
And such other Hospitals as may be established upon the Texas coast.

Proposals will be made according to the following form:

PROPOSALS FOR ICE.
(Residence and Date.)

The undersigned proposes to furnish daily, or otherwise, (as determined by the Medical Director,) the best quality of ice to such hospitals in the Department of ——, and in such quantities as the Medical Director of this Department may order, at the following price per hundred pounds, namely:

The ice to be subject to the approval of the Surgeon in charge of each hospital, who will receipt for the correct amount delivered.

Payment to be made on duplicate bills, certified to by the Medical Director of this Department.

As a guaranty of the faithful performance of the above agreement, should the contract be awarded to me, I will enter into bonds in the sum of $5,000. I also append to the inclosed form of guaranty the names of guarantors, certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or the United States District Attorney.

FORM OF GUARANTY.

We, ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, and ——, of the county of ——, and State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into contract in accordance with the terms of said proposition, and we are prepared to become his securities.
[Sig.]
[Sig.]

Certificate of the Clerk of —— District Court, or United States District Attorney.

Bidders must conform strictly to the above form of proposal, or their bids will be rejected.

An oath of allegiance to the United States Government must necessarily accompany the bid.

Bidders may be present in person when the Proposals are opened.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible party or parties, who will be duly notified, by mail or otherwise, that their bid is accepted, and they will immediately proceed to enter into contract, under bonds to the amount of $5,000. Bonds to be properly certified to.

The Post-office address of the parties proposing must be distinctly written upon the Proposal.

Proposals must be addressed to HENRY JOHNSON, M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor, Washington, D. C., and marked, "Proposal for Ice."

The Medical Purveyor reserves to himself the right to reject any or all bids deemed unsuitable.
HENRY JOHNSON,
M. S. K., U. S. A., and Acting Medical Purveyor.

N. B.—Printed forms of above Proposals can be had by application to this office.

Information as to the location, capacity and about the amount of ice required by the hospitals will be given by application to the Medical Director of each of these Departments.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the school officers of the XVIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, the 1st day of February, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including the steam-heating apparatus, to be built on the four lots of ground known as Nos. 100, 102, 104 and 106 West [illegible]-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam-heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for mason work," "Proposals for carpenter work," "Proposals for painting," and "Proposals for heating." Proposals for heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no securities are named. The school officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN DE LAMATER, }
ALFRED MOORE, } Building Committee.
JAMES CONDIE, }
Dated New-York, Jan. 18, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the premises Nos. 99 and 101 West 18th-st., in the City of New-York, were set on fire on the morning of the 7th day of January, inst., and there is every reason to believe that the same was caused by some evil-disposed person or persons: Now I, C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the powers in me vested by the ordinances of said City, do hereby offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the detection and conviction of the said incendiary or incendiaries who fired the said premises, to be paid on the certificate of the District Attorney, or of the Judge before whom the said person or persons were convicted of the said crime, that in his opinion the evidence of the person applying for said reward was conclusive in the said conviction; but all claims for said reward, not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after said conviction will be disregarded.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For paving North-Moore-street, from Washington to West streets, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Beaver-street, from Broadway to Pearl-street, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, with trap-block pavement.

For building a sewer in Twenty-fifth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of North-Moore-street, between Washington and West streets, and upon the east side of West-street, and upon the west side of Washington-street to the extent of half the block north and south of North-Moore-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Beaver-street, between Broadway and Pearl streets, and upon the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on both sides of Beaver-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue, and upon the west side of Third-avenue and the east side of Fourth-avenue, and upon Lexington avenue to the extent of half the block north and South of Fifty-second-street.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth-avenue to the Hudson River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL, }
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY, }
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Dec. 31, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner, or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating the First-avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first streets.

For laying cross-walks in Third-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixth, One Hundred and Seventh, One Hundred and Eighth, and One Hundred and Ninth streets:

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said First-avenue to the extent of one-half the block east and west thereof, from Houston-street to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Third-avenue, and upon both sides of the streets intersecting said Third-avenue to the extent of one-half the blocks east and west thereof from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, }
WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.
LOREN JONES, }
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Jan. 21, 1864.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN E. HANFORD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of the executors, No. 140 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the sixth day of May next. Dated Oct. 29, 1863.
DANIEL F. WRIGHT, }
FERRIS TRIPP. } Executors.
o30-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John V. Cole, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of L. Richardson, No. 106 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next. Dated Nov. 24, 1863.
JOHN B. COLE, }
LEONARD RICHARDSON, } Executors.
n25-law6m*

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand.
HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

SLOTE & JANES,
STATIONERS, PRINTERS and BLANK-BOOK DEALERS, 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. DR. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris, and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call: it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send, or write for a circular.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM. All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success. Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England; and sold by their Agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., 115 Franklin-st., and by most Druggists. Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., No. 13 Court-st., Boston.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitution, whether arising from excesses, self-abuse, the effects of climate or natural causes. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is four weeks. Failure is impossible. Dr. RICORD'S Essence of Life is sold in cases, with instructions for use, for $3, or four quantities in one for $9. Sent, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance, by his accredited agent.

PHILIP ROWLAND, No. 447 Broome-st.,
One door west from Broadway. New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED OR SINGLE LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy; price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and No. 403 Hudson-st., New-York; or sent by mail, with full instructions, by addressing Box No. 2,359 New-York Post-office.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABlished in 1820. The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

SKIN DISEASES CURED.—LADIES AND gentlemen loosing their hair, or turning gray, can have it permanently restored by F. TAYLOR, No. 435 3d-av., four doors below 32d-st. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. From No. 683 Broadway.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND redemption in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first: he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. HUNTER is in constant attendance from 8 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment, and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. It is $1 a vial, with a medical work on *Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion*, and consultation gratis.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION

There is nothing more certain than that *pure* Nitrous Oxide is the *best* anæsthetic known, and that it is perfectly harmless. Of course we advise parties to come to "headquarters," at No. 22 Bond-st. G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN & SON.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., NO. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the recovery of a RUSSET HAT BOX and contents—lost in December—marked on the end J. H. S. Apply at southwest cor. 10th-st. and Broadway, to A. P. JONES.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., in Broadway, near Chambers-st., a white Spitz DOG, answering to name of "Looloo." Apply at No. 111 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ROOMS, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, WANTed, by a gentleman and his wife, furnished apartments, consisting of bedroom and parlor, with use of bathroom; private table required. Address, stating terms, E., Box No. 3,292 New-York Post-office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, to let, at the Falkland House, between 59th and 60th sts., opposite Central Park; [illegible] cars to house.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1864.

This Company will hold their Twelfth Regular Monthly Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of January, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 35 William-st., at which time they will offer, by SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of February next.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, in any form whatever, being made for account of, or on behalf of the Company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance, in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases, by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at seven per cent. per annum will, in such case, be charged on the balance, from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of Ocean Steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed. JOHN BRISBIN, President.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, &c.

CLINTON B. OSGOOD will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Jan. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., lot household furniture, consisting of mahogany French bedsteads and bedding, cottage bedsteads, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, cottage suites, marble-top; Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, cane-seat chairs, arm-chairs, mahogany rockers, oak chairs in morocco; fancy flag-seat chairs, quartette tables, mahogany chairs in hair-cloth; sewing chairs in green reps; pier mirrors, with slab and brackets; feather beds, paillasses, mattresses, pillows, rosewood dressing bureaus and washstands; kitchen tables and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence; office furniture, double and single sitting desks, revolving office chairs, cane-seat arm-chairs, letter-presses, oil-cloths, carpets, maps.

GOVERNMENT SALE BY AUCTION.—AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, GOSPORT, VIRGINIA.

Will be sold at auction on the 8th of February, 1864, the property recovered from the channel in the vicinity of the Navy-yard, consisting of the wrecks of the sloops-of-war *Germantown* and *Plymouth*, two gunboats, (of wood,) and a small vessel, formerly used as a water-boat, with all the contents belonging to and remaining on them at the day of sale.

Also, the following lots of recovered property:

3,584 pounds (more or less) Copper, (bolts.)
4,424 pounds (more or less) Copper, (sheet.)
A small quantity of Composition.
679 pounds of Lead.
326 sheets Boiler Iron, (various sizes,) weighing about 45,482 pounds.
30 tons (more or less) old Wrought Iron, principally bolts.
5 tons (more or less) loose Cast Iron.
A quantity of Chain Cables, various sizes, estimated at —— pounds.
Twelve (12) Cast Iron Guns, various calibre, estimated at —— tons.
Large Anchors, averaging about 4 tons.
10 small Anchors.
3 Water Tanks.
1 old Hawser.
A lot of Round Shot and Conical Shells.

And some other small articles which will be collected ready for examination previous to the day of sale.

Each vessel and lot of articles above-named will be sold separately, and, where practicable, the metal will be sold by the pound.

Thirty days will be allowed the purchaser to remove the wrecks from the Navy-yard beach, and fifteen days for the removal, of all other property purchased at the above sale.

The sum of 10 per cent. of the amount of the sale must be deposited with the Commandant of the yard at the time of the sale, as a guarantee that the articles will be promptly removed; which sum, in case of failure, will be forfeited to the Government.

Payment to be made in Government funds before any articles can be removed.

For further information, or permission to examine the property, apply to the Commandant of the Gosport Navy-yard.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND BROAD STS.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Jan. 25, 1864, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y., by order of the Trustees of the New-York Corn Exchange—

SOUTH-ST.—The very valuable lot of ground, with the three-story brick building thereon, known as No. 15 South-st., northwest corner of Broad-st., being 23 feet 5 inches front and rear, 38 feet 3 inches on Broad-st, and 36 feet 9 inches on the easterly side, more or less.

ALSO, the lot of ground, with the five-story brick building thereon, known as No. 17 South-st., between Broad-st. and Coenties-slip, being 28 feet front and rear, 82 feet 2 inches on one side and 79 feet 10 inches on the other, more or less.

The property will be sold subject to a mortgage for $35,000, having two years to run from May 1, 1864.

Maps and further particulars may be obtained at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of the Committee of Trustees, David Dows, No. 20 South-st., Jacob R. Nevius, No. 11 South-st., and Josiah M. Fiske, No. 18 South-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 6TH-AVENUE PROPERTY, CORNER OF AMOS-STREET AND PERRY-STREET PROPERTY.

By order of the Executor of Andrew Smith, deceased. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & Co. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

The plot of ground with the 3-story brick houses thereon, situate on the northwest corner of 6th-av. and Amos-st., known as Nos. 133, 135 and 137 6th-av., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Amos-st. The above has a frontage of 69 feet 4 inches on 6th-av., 113 feet 7 inches on Amos-st., 14 feet 10 inches on Patchin-place, and is 101 feet 4 inches on the interior line. This property is well rented, and worthy the attention of capitalists.

PERRY-STREET—The 3-story brick house and lot No. 161 Perry-st., near West-st. Lot 32.9 front, 27.8 rear, and about 76 feet deep, more or less.

Maps at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Household Furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, carved oak furniture, black walnut chairs, do. rockers, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble top centre tables, black walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, gilt frame mirrors, black walnut bookcases, china, crockery, glassware, &c., &c.

GEO. A. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.

BOOK TRADE SALESROOMS, NO. 498 BROADWAY.—By J. E. COOLEY. THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a choice collection of good books, mostly new and fresh stock, embracing standard authors in history, biography, poetry, fiction, theology, &c.; also, juvenile books, ambrotypes, illustrated books and photograph albums, handsomely bound. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, Jan. 22, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., an invoice of 200 very rare old paintings, embracing the works of Van Dyck, Turker J. Fyt, Van Kessel Pellegrini, Titian School, Van Nienland, Bassanno, Von de Kitter, Van Bemmel, Breughel, Spranger, Caracchi and other old artists.

IRON WORK.

CORNELL & WATSON,
NO. 199 WOOSTER-ST.,
Manufacture every description of

IRON WORK

FOR BUILDING PURPOSES,
IRON RAILINGS, BALCONIES,
VERANDAHS, SHUTTERS, DOORS,
BANK VAULTS, SKYLIGHTS,
FLOORLIGHTS, SASHES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
EXCLUSIVE DEALERS
IN
CALIFORNIA WINES
AND
BRANDY.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.

No. 180 Broadway, New-York.
No. 108 Tremont-st., Boston.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ROOM AND STEAM POWER.—A well-lighted room about 16 by 40, with steam power; location between Fulton and Canal-sts. C. G. MARTIN, No. 88 John-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—AN 18 OR 20 foot English basement house, centrally located up town. Address E. B., Box No. 555 New-York Post-office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

LUMBER.—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER and timber suitable for shipping to every part of the world, for sale by JOHNSON & SPADER, Corner of Kent-av. and Hewes st., (near Naval Hospital,) Brooklyn.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 27.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 17.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$117 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,879	Brooking.	——
VIRGINIA	2,873	Grace.	——
PENNSYLVANIA	3,000		——

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known Steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON	Saturday	Jan. 23
ETNA	Saturday	Jan. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK	Saturday	Feb. 6

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold, or its equivalent in Currency.

First Cabin	$80 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	85 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	95 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	90 00	Steerage to Hamburgh	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON,
via Panama Railroad.

The steamship
ILLINOIS,
2,500 tons,
On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, at noon.

The finest, fastest and strongest steamship in the California trade will sail as above, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. CARRINGTON, cor. of Warren and West sts.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 1st of February.
MONDAY, 29th of February.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class U. S. Mail steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
E. V. GAGER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, Jan. 30, at 3 P. M.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPERS' NOTICE.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.

In consequence of a delay in New-Orleans of these three days for dispatches from Maj.-Gen. Banks, the STEAMSHIP MORNING STAR will sail on SUNDAY MORNING, Jan. 24, at 9½ o'clock, instead of Saturday, as advertised.

Passengers must be on board by 9 o'clock A. M.

JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE UNIted States mail steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27, 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st., third story.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES.

RAILROADS.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This Road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¼.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7¼ P. M.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 18, 1863.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st., East River, at 9 A. M., and on FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS at 4 P. M. Also, for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Hamptons, &c., stopping at all stations. For Islip, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Syosset, at 9 A. M., 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, at 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

Sunday excursion trains to Islip, at 9:15 A. M., from 34th-st., stopping at all stations.

Fare for this train at excursion rates.

For Syosset, (on Sundays,) at 5:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st.

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo and intermediate stations.
4:15 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat J. D. BEERS will leave the wharf foot of Murray-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock, connecting at Port Monmouth with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Tom's River and intermediate stations. Returning, leave Manchester at 6:40 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M., arriving in New-York at 10:15 A. M. A freight train, with passenger car attached, leaves Port Monmouth every morning for Camden. Freight received foot of Murray-st. till 2:30 P. M. B. S. SEYMOUR, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Increased accommodations. Trains for Albany, Troy, the North and West, leave 26th-st. Depot at 10 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

Sunday trains leave New-York for Albany at 4:25 P. M., and Albany for New-York at 9:15 A. M.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:35 P. M., 4:25 P. M., 6:05 P. M., and on Mondays only at 5:30 A. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FOOT OF BARCLAY-STREET.—Through Mail trains for Hackettstown and intermediate stations leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Morristown Express at 5 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north and east from New-Haven at 11 P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD. BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7½.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, JAN. 22, 1864,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
SECOND WEEK. SECOND WEEK
OF CHARLES GAYLER'S NEW IRISH DRAMA,
written expressly for
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
entitled THE CONNIE SOOGAH;
OR, THE JOLLY PEDDLER,

substantiated by the unanimous opinions of the press as the best acted and most splendidly mounted drama ever presented

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.
A LEGITIMATE TRIUMPH,
AND A SUCCESS WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

This evening will be introduced in the second act a new scene, Dunluce Castle, near the Causeway, painted by Mr. Hilliard.

CORNEY McGRATH, assuming the disguise of the Connie Soogah,
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
with the songs of "Ellen Astore" and "The Irish Wedding."
NELLY NOLAN,
a jumpin' jewel, wid a honey comb between her chin and her nose,
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

will be sustained by Miss Ada Clifton, Mrs. Grattan, Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. Reeves, Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. J. Nunan, Mr. J. C. Collier, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. F. B. Holmes, Mr. J. W. Blaisdell, &c.

Entire new scenery, from views taken expressly in and about

THE GIANT'S CAUSEWAY,

by Hilliard, Maeder and assistants. New decorations, accessories, &c., by Mr. S. Wallis, new costumes by M. Phillippe, new machinery by Mr. Runyan, original and characteristic music by Mr. H. B. Dodworth.

SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

FRIDAY.

Doors open at 7¼; overture commences at 7¾; curtain rises at its conclusion.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Reserved seats are retained until the conclusion of the first act. It is respectfully requested that parties securing such seats will be as punctual as possible, as there are many plays in which the first act does not last more than fifteen minutes.

Second time this season, Garrick and Colman's standard Comedy, the

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby	Mr. Gilbert
Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Daly
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Brush	Mr. W. R. Floyd
Miss Sterling	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Fanny	Miss Madeline Henriques
Betty	Miss Ione Burke
Trusty	Miss Carman
Chambermaid	Miss Green

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,
EIGHTY-FIRST AND EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHTS
OF
ROSEDALE.
TUESDAY,
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS
AND THE
OLD ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.
WEDNESDAY,
ROSEDALE.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of the LOVE CHASE and MARRIED LIFE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress..........Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn
THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 21, 1864.
CHANGE. CHANGE. CHANGE.
MR. FRANK DREW
will make his first appearance as
MAZEPPA,
alias
CASSIMIR, A CHILD OF MYSTERY,
in the

extravagant extravaganza, founded (a very little) on a rather celebrated poem, and a great deal on a noted equestrian drama, entitled

MAZEPPA;
OR, THE
UNTAMED ROCKING HORSE.
Produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
will appear as
OLINSKA,
THE PEARL OF POLAND.

The performance every evening will commence with the highly successful and original comedy, in two acts, received every night with

SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER,
entitled,
A BULL IN A CHINA-SHOP.

Mr. Bagshot, a commercial gent	Mr. J. K. Mortimer
Mr. Jipthorpe, a married gent	Mr. W. Davidge
Mr. Filtter, a clerk in the War Office	Mr. G. Becks
Mr. Piper, a pianoforte tuner	Mr. J. Owens
Bellamy Brownjohn	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Emily, Jipthorpe's wife	Mrs. Sloan
Lucy, Jipthorp's daughter	Miss De Lacey
Susan	Miss J. Walters
Arabella Fitz Kensington	Miss Harris

Doors open at 7. Performances commence at 7¾ o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance.

HOPE CHAPEL,

NO. 718 BROADWAY,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK,
THE NEW SENSATION OF THE DAY.

The most refined and delightful resort in the City for ladies.

NINETY-FIRST NIGHT OF THE
MAMMOTH STEREOSCOPTICON; OR,
"MIRROR OF THE UNIVERSE,"
WHICH IS STILL A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

In connection with the TOUR OF THE WORLD, BY PARTICULAR REQUEST, THOSE THRILLING SCENES,

THE OBSEQUIES OF HIS GRACE
ARCHBISHOP HUGHES,
will be exhibited in succession, with the grand view of
HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.
BLESSING HIS PEOPLE ON EASTER DAY
FROM THE
BALCONY OF ST. PETER'S, AT ROME,
and other
MAGNIFICENT APPROPRIATE PIECES.

Doors open at 7; Tours begin at 8 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

Grand Matinées every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock. H. B. McKEON, Manager.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.

The management takes pleasure in announcing to the public in Brooklyn, that Mr. C. Anschutz, having so far recovered from his serious illness as to be able again to conduct the opera, will give a series of four performances, namely: On MONDAY, Jan. 25; FRIDAY, Jan. 29; WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3, and FRIDAY, Feb. 5, and on each of those evenings another opera will be given, the names of which will be published in due time.

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1864,
FAUST.

Grand Opera, in five acts, by C. Gounod, with the same cast as performed in New-York.

Increased chorus and orchestra, and a military band in the fourth act.

Conductor..........CARL ANSCHUTZ

Prices of admission to balcony, parquet and dress circle, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be had only during the day. Boxes according to location; family circle, 50 cents; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of tickets will commence on Saturday morning, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE THIS SEASON.
FRIDAY, JAN. 22, 1864,
LA DAME BLANCHE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY.

Grand opera in three acts, by Boieldieu, with the following cast:

MME. JOHANNSEN, MME. FRIEDERICI,
MLLE. CANISSA, HERR HABELMANN,
HERR HERMANS, HERR KRONFELD,
HERR GRAFF.

Conductor..........CARL BERGMANN.

Prices as usual.

The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday morning at the Academy of Music, and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1864,
GRAND LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
MR. DE CORDOVA'S
New and Patriotic Poem, entitled
"THE SOLDIER,"
with musical accompaniments by
Mr. HELMSMULLER'S
CELEBRATED GERMANIA BAND,
who will also perform a choice selection of their popular Music.

Tickets..........50 cents.

For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and at Irving Hall.

Doors open at 7, commence at 8 o'clock.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.

Lessee and Manager..........Mr. Gabriel Harrison
Stage Manager..........Mr. B. A. Baker
OPERA NIGHT,
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 22,
THE HARRISON
ENGLISH OPERA TROUPE.
MARITANA.

Maritana	Madame Comte Borchard
Don Cæsar de Bazan	Mr. William Castle
Don Jose	Mr. S. C. Campbell
DIRECTOR	Mr. THEO. THOMAS

TO-MORROW EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. WALTER LENNOX.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season tickets for a gentleman	$5
Season tickets for ladies	2
Season tickets for boys under 15 years	3

For sale at the Astor House, St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. Principal office at the 5th-av. Hotel, in the Reading Room.

FAIRS.

NOTICE.
THE LADIES'
NATIONAL UNION FAIR
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE FREEDMEN AND SOLDIERS,
WILL BE OPENED ON
MONDAY, FEB 8, 1864,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

The Ladies earnestly appeal to a benevolent and Christian public to aid them in this good work.

All contributions of Clothing, Goods, Ornaments, Confectioneries, &c., &c., will be gladly received at Rooms, No. 20 Cooper Institute and No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

Tickets 25 cents; for sale at Rushton & Clark's Astor House; at the Academy on the morning of the 8th; and at Freedmen's Rooms, No. 118 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES WANTED—A PAIR OF HORSES, 15½ to 15¾ hands, not over 8 years old, sound and kind, with long tails, that can go in 2:50. Also, a single horse of same stamp. Address A. C. HASEY, Box No. 127 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST DAY BUT ONE
OF
TOM TAYLOR'S SPLENDID DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
the best Drama put upon the American stage for years.
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
THIS EVENING AT 7½.
BUT IT MUST BE REMOVED
after this week, to give place to
ANOTHER SPLENDID DRAMA,
which has been long in preparation, and will be
BROUGHT OUT NEXT MONDAY,
with a splendid cast, new scenery, music, properties, &c., &c.
Just engaged, at great expense,
THE TYROLEAN WHISTLER,
who produces the most beautiful music on
THREE WHISTLES AT ONCE.
To be seen at all hours, every day and evening,
THREE COLOSSAL GIANTS!
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
THE GREAT FRENCH GIANT,
eight feet Four Inches high.
Weighs 463 Pounds.
ANNA SWAN, THE NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL,
aged 17 years, yet eight feet one inch high!
THE GIANT BOY,
THE GIANT BOY,
18 years old, and full eight feet high.
THE GREATEST PYRAMID OF GIANTS
ever beheld by mortal eyes.
TWO OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS
ever seen on the face of the globe.
THE LILIPUTIAN KING,
14 years old, 22 inches high, and weighs but 17 lbs.
GEN. GRANT, Jr.,
12 years old, and only 23 inches high.
ALBINO FAMILY FROM MADAGASCAR,
the most extraordinary phenomena in nature.
KELLY'S AUTOMATON MUSICAL TROUPE,
consisting of six figures, size of life, which play upon
NOVEL PIANOS OR HARPERIANS,
producing music equal to a full orchestra.
THREE GROUPS OF MOVING WAX FIGURES,
WAX FIGURE OF PRINCESS OF WALES.
THE MONSTER SERPENTS.
GRAND AQUARIA, Mammoth Bear.
ROBERT HOUDIN'S AUTOMATON WRITER,
EDUCATED SEAL, which plays a MUSICAL INSTRUMENT, and a million other wonders.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

ON THE
FIFTH-AVENUE POND!
The first carnival ever given in New-York
ON ICE!

The managers of the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond announce that on SATURDAY, Jan. 23, a

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL

will be given, this being the reserve day of the season. Every arrangement that can possibly contribute to the comfort or pleasure of those who attend has been made.

TWO BANDS OF MUSIC

will be present, and will perform alternately during the day and evening.

At night there will be a grand display of
GORGEOUSLY ARRANGED FIREWORKS
from the celebrated laboratory of Lilliendahl, and furnished by Thurston & Scofield.

New, elegant and appropriate costumes can be procured within the inclosure of the Pond, from GEO. W. BUNKER, costumer. Masks not permitted.

Gates open at 1 P. M.; Carnival commences at 2 P. M. Without exception, the charge of admission will be 50 cents.

Tickets can be had at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel, and at the office of the Pond.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
SATURDAY, Jan. 23, 1864,
for the last time,
LE VOYAGE DE MONSIEUR PERRICHON.
Comedy, in four acts, by Labiche.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
TUESDAY, Jan. 26,
THE GREAT SUCCESS,
"LES EFFRONTES."
Comedy, in four acts, by Emile Augier.

ST. NICHOLAS HALL.

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
HEADQUARTERS OF PERHAM'S NATIONAL
HOME ENTERPRISE.

A series of magnificent STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, comprising thrilling War Tableaux and beautiful Scenes in Architecture, Statuary and Landscape, and the gigantic

MIRROR OF THE REBELLION.

A superb illustrated history of the war, DEVOTED TO THE AID OF INVALID SOLDIERS.

For details of the enterprise see descriptive bills. Exhibition EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock; single admission, 25 cents; National Home tickets, admitting four, $1 each.

BANJO INSTRUCTION BY A NEW AND original method; the pupil guaranteed proficiency after one quarter's lessons; each pupil taught separately, and furnished with banjo for practice; hours of tuition from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address GEO. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

NEW MUSIC.

"One at Home who Prays for Me,"—song and chorus.
"My Lowland Home,"—song and chorus, by Henry Tucker, composer of "When this Cruel War is over," "Dear Mother I've Come Home to Die," &c.
"Tis Growing Very Dark, Mother,"—song and chorus; "Tell Me, is my Father Coming Home,"—song and chorus, by Frederick Buckley, composer of "Break it Gently to my Mother," "Kiss Me, Mother, ere I Die," "The War is Nearly Over," &c., &c.

Price of each of the above, 30 cents. Copies mailed, postpaid, on receipt of the price.

HENRY TOLMAN & CO., Publishers,
No. 291 Washington-st., Boston.

RAVEN & BACON,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-fortes,
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano-forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos, which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to

OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, N. Y.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAINES BROTHERS,

PIANO-FORTE
MANUFACTURERS.
WAREROOMS
No. 758 Broadway.

THE MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS—One to twelve stops; prices $85 to $600. Is the best instrument of its class in the world. Nearly all the most eminent organists and artists in the country bear written testimony to this fact. (See illustrated catalogues.) No instruments in the world can present such weight of eminent testimony to their superiority as these. Also, Melodeons from $70 to $170 each. Warerooms No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York. MASON BROTHERS.

WORCESTER'S HINGED-PLATE PIANO-FORTES.—These instruments are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Mills, Morgan, Berge, Fradel and others, as possessing double the volume and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary method. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av.

A MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD pianoforte for sale, with all modern improvements; full iron frame; overstrung bass; made to order, and fully guaranteed; cost $650, for $300, including stool and cover. Also, rosewood and walnut parlor and chamber furniture. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, wholesale or retail, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet's Harmoniums, superior to all, $85 and $120; with pedals, $175 to $450. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st., New-York.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre-st., New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

SUPERIOR IRON-FRAME PIANOS, guaranteed for five years. J. S. DAVIES, No. 467 Broome-st.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW AND elegant piano-fortes, unrivaled for excellence of workmanship and superiority of tone. Depot, 728 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Mrs. Elger has the largest and cheapest assortment in the City, and is receiving weekly from Paris fresh goods manufactured expressly for her up Town Trade.

N. B.—Skirts made to order. Misses waists, pads, straps, lacings, ruffling, edgings and trimmings for undergarments. Misses and Children's vests, drawers and pantalets. Skirts of the newest shapes and best quality only [illegible] cents. The cheapest lot of plain and hemstitched handkerchiefs in the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

EIGHTY-FIFTH NIGHT
OF
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
AND
TOM TAYLOR'S GREAT DRAMA.
FORM OF TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN'S CERTIFICATE,
for well-conducted men discharged on license.

No. 1642. ROBERT BRIERLY.
Age, 22. born at Glasgow.
In separate or other confinement..........Six months
On public works..........Two years, six months
Original trade or occupation..........None.
Prison trade..........Laborer.

These are to certify that his conduct under penal discipline has been as follows:

ON PUBLIC WORKS—Exemplary.
IN OTHER CONFINEMENT—Good.
Given without erasure.

DATE, 2d November, 1863.
HENRY TIBBETTS,
GOVERNOR OF PORTLAND PRISON.

The London *Times*, in speaking of this great moral drama, mentions a fact to which the Provincial Press of Great Britain and Ireland has given confirmation:

"A clerk who absconded from Liverpool with £2,500, the property of his employers, and after visiting many places, arrived at Birmingham, at about 5 o'clock; and, after taking some refreshment, he went to the theatre to while away an hour. As it happened, the piece which was being performed on the occasion of his visit was

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,

and the guilty man seems to have drawn a moral from the representation, for when the scene in which the interview between Hawkshaw, the detective, and the 'Ticket-of-Leave Man' took place, Parker, the clerk, was so affected that he went out of the theatre, got three envelopes, and sent £1,500 back to his employers."

Doors open at 6¾. Commences at 7¼. Carriages may be ordered at 10¾ o'clock.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION
AND EGYPTIAN CARAVAN.
Hyatt Frost..........Manager.
Nos. 539 and 541 BROADWAY,
Between Spring and Prince sts.
Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
The Menagerie is now in its
TENTH WEEK.
Although costing the proprietors nearly
$136,000,
(the largest 25-cent show in the world,)
HAS PROVED A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Vast numbers of animals and birds, the most beautiful of their kind, are here congregated.

A ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION

of such magnitude and rare excellence has never before been exhibited on this continent.

INSTRUCTION AND AMUSEMENT

are harmoniously blended in one. It is an

ELEGANT FAMILY RESORT,

where youths may receive proper instruction in the

GREAT BOOK OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Members of religious societies need have no conscientious scruples on the score of attending this

GREAT MORAL EXHIBITION,

for, aside from the absence of everything immoral, it furnishes instruction of value to every one.

The clergy and elite of the City daily visit this

SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT EXHIBITION.
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING,
of Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Ponies, Mules, Elephants.
STRICTLY MORAL AND REFINED.

CIRCUS—BROADWAY AMPHITHEATRE

No. 485 BROADWAY.
L. B. LENT..........Manager.
ENTERTAINMENTS
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND WONDERFUL GYMNASTIC FEATS,
introducing the great French Equestrienne,
MADAME LOUISE TOURNAIRE,
an unprecedented array of
STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS,
and the most splendid stud of
DANCING AND PERFORMING HORSES
in the country.
Doors open at 2 and 7; to commence at 2½ and 7½.

HOWE'S GREAT CIRCUS,

NO. 199 AND NO. 201 BOWERY.

Performances every evening, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Last week of Mr. J. H. CHILDERS.
THE GREAT MILITARY SENSATION.
THE SHERWOOD FAMILY
in their several daring acts of
EQUESTRIANISM,
and numerous other attractions.

Admission, 25 cents; children, 15 cents. Private box seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 2 and 7.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Fourteen miles from New-York,
At Riverdale, on the Hudson.
Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, M. A.

Circulars at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 204 5th-av., corner 25th-st. Opens Sept. 9.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Eightieth Semi-Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering will commence Feb. 10, 1864. For the New Annual Register, giving full information, address

Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

FRENCH FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT ELMIRA, N. Y.—Room vacant for five or six boys. No other language but French spoken in the family. For circulars, etc., address LOUIS OLIVIER, Elmira, N. Y.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, YONKERS, New-York.

For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.

Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—Great Barrington, Mass. Term commences WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, 1864, and continues twenty weeks. Address, the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

MT. KISCO MILITARY INSTITUTE.—A superior Boys' Boarding School. Address A. B. WIGGIN, Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.

MILITARY ACADEMY—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—For circulars, apply to the Principal, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED, SEVERAL FEmale teachers who can teach English, French and music in schools and families, in Eastern and Middle States; one for piano, singing and guitar, Illinois; gentleman for English and Maths., in Kentucky; and one for same branches in Penna.; several ladies for music in Penna. Teachers who are expecting to want positions are invited to call or send for circular of "Amer. School Inst." Orders for teachers for different departments of instruction are continually received. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 13 Grand-st.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, A FRENCH LADY or gentleman, to give lessons twice a week, in a young ladies' school, in Clifton, Staten Island. A teacher for drawing is also required. Address Miss E., Clifton Post-office, Staten Island.

SCHOOL WANTED.—A LADY, OF EXPERIence in teaching, wishes to hear of a desirable situation for establishing a first-class pay school, with a house suitable for the school and family. Reference given. Address TEACHER, Wallingford, Conn.

WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER FOR A school in Brooklyn. Address L. N., Box No. 158 *Times* Office, with qualifications and residence.

GERMAN LESSONS.—MISS THERESE MEYER informs her friends and the public that she continues to give lessons in the German language. Address Lockwood's bookstore, No. 411 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—At the annual election for Managers of this Institution, held on Dec. 23, 1863, the following gentlemen were elected:

Augustus Schell,
Edward L. Beadle,
Robert S. Hone,
Wm. H. Church,
Waldo Hutchins,
Chas. K. Tuckerman,
James L. Kennedy,
Daniel H. Tompkins,
D. L. Suydam,
N. P. Hosack,
Jos. Grafton,
T. Bailey Myers,
Newbold Edgar,
Edward C. Donnelly,
James C. Lord,
Alfred Schermerhorn,
J. T. Irving,
John C. Brown,
Alex. Van Rensselaer,
Clarkson N. Potter.

At the first meeting of the Board, held Jan. 6, 1864, Augustus Schell was elected President, Robert S. Hone, Vice-President; James L. Kennedy, Treasurer; Chas. K. Tuckerman, Corresponding Secretary; and John C. Brown, Recording Secretary.

JOHN CROSBY BROWN, Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE COSMO CLUB are respectfully requested to meet at the Club Rooms, No. 768 Broadway, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock, in consequence of the death of the late President, Dr. ABM. D. WILSON.

JNO. C. GILES, Secretary.

LECTURES.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER'S second lecture on the Holy War will be delivered SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock, on *The First Military Assault of Diabolus against the Town of Mansoul.*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 204 5th av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CLASSES—Mondays and Thursdays or Wednesdays and Saturday.

Children at 4, Gentlemen at 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P. M. for children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen.

At 10 A. M. on Saturdays for children and young ladies.

CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S
PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Private lessons daily.

COAL.

FOR SALE—HOUSE CANNEL, (INCE HALL,) ex ships [illegible] and James L. Bogert, unloading for a few days at foot of 26th-st., North River, in lots to suit, by LEWIS W. PHILLIPS, No. 437 6th-av., and No. 3 Hanover-st.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE UNION LINCOLN ASSOCIATION.

Permanent Organization.

The Association, the first meeting of which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday, met last evening, at Clinton Hall, and permanently organized under the name of "The Union Lincoln Association" of the State of New-York. Delegates from every Ward in the City were present.

The President, SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., in his remarks, after calling the meeting to order, gave all present to understand that this was only the nucleus of an organization which would soon spread to every portion of the State, and also extend its influence to loyal citizens in other States. Brief, patriotic and pertinent speeches were made by prominent persons present, among whom was Hon. TRUMAN SMITH, from Connecticut, who, in the course of his remarks, said, that although foreseeing the trouble which had come upon us, he did not expect the rebellion would go near so far as it has, because he did not think the leaders would dare to carry so serious a matter to such a fearful extent as they have done. He said, in alluding to HENRY CLAY, that in reply to a threat that Senator TOOMBS made when he occupied his seat in the Senate Chamber, in reference to the breaking up of this Government if California should be admitted as a Free State, he (CLAY) immediately springing to his feet, exclaimed: "*Then let us try the strength of our Government.*" In concluding his remarks, the speaker said, "forever away with the idea of compromises."

The officers, so far as elected, are: President, SIMEON DRAPER; Vice President, JOHN QUACKENBUSH; Secretary, SAMUEL J. GLASSEY; and Assistant Secretary, ALFRED GOODELL.

The following are the preamble and resolutions adopted as the platform of this association:

Whereas, The time is approaching when the people of these United States will be called upon again to choose a Chief Magistrate to preside over their Government, and it is more imperatively necessary that their choice be deliberately and wisely made, inasmuch as upon the individual chosen will devolve in a great measure the settlement of the issues involved in the present war, and the reestablishment of the Union upon a just, firm and enduring basis, and,

Whereas, The system of nominating candidates for the Presidency by party Conventions has frequently failed to accomplish the intent or express the will of the people, and weak and incompetent men nominated by means of corrupt intrigues among delegates, and the people can only protect their rights against fraudulent bargains in Convention, by announcing clearly and plainly, in advance of the meeting of any Conventions, their choice of a candidate, and

Whereas, The great events of the past three years have placed all public men upon trial before the people, and their merits, abilities and services, their faults and failings are fully known and appreciated; therefore be it

Resolved,

1. That all patriotic citizens of the United States having in April, 1861, when armed treason struck the first blow against the Republic, abandoned all partisan affiliations, and devoted themselves to the defence of their country, it is their duty now to continue to work together in prosecuting the war against the rebels to a successful issue; to continue it without entertaining propositions for peace or compromise, until every rebel has laid down his arms, and the flag of the Republic floats over every acre of its territory. And that in the prosecution of this holy work all men of whatever former political inclination are alike entitled of right, and bound by duty, to bear an equal part.

2. That ABRAHAM LINCOLN, constitutionally elected by the people, and who entered upon the discharge of his duties as the infamous rebellion which was matured and ripened under and by the tolerance of his predecessor was about breaking into war against the republic, has justified, by his administration, the trust reposed in him; that in calling forth the utmost resources in men and means of the nation for its necessary protection he has but responded to the imperative demands of the people; that in exercising the full powers conferred upon him as the supreme Executive, civil and military, of the nation, he has been fully warranted by the Constitution, justified by the necessities of the times, and sustained by all men loyal to the cause of constitutional liberty; that his administration of the resources placed under his control has been wise, faithful and successful, as is evidenced by the conquest of nearly half the area of the revolted States, the destruction of the resources upon which the rebels relied for the prosecution of the war, and the assured redemption of the whole country from the shame and curse of Slavery.

That in all his official and personal conduct he has displayed the comprehensive views and diplomatic temper and the wise forecast of a statesman, and the pure integrity and unselfish devotion of an honest man.

And for these reasons we deem it unwise and inexpedient to permit him to retire from the position which he has so worthily filled, and recommend his reëlection as President of the United States for the ensuing four years.

3. That believing the preceding resolution will be received with unmeasured approbation by the majority of our fellow-citizens, and that the renomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN will be hailed by the loyal people of the nation as the expression of their most earnest and heartfelt purpose, we urge them to take such action with regard to it as will render fruitless any and all attempts to embarrass their choice by intriguing partisans, and that the voice of the people shall direct the action of their delegates in Convention assembled.

And that we hold such decided action by the people to be imperatively necessary to guard against the influence of the all-pervading corruption which infects political organizations—which makes official positions objects of barter and sale, and fills the seats of Delegates and Senators with the representatives of money instead of virtue and intelligence.

After the adoption of the preamble and resolutions unanimously, the meeting adjourned until Thursday evening next. Hope Chapel has been engaged by the association as the headquarters. The number belonging to the organization is already very large, and it is understood that thousands design joining it, now that the organization has been perfected.

How to Improve the Broadway Pavement.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

Messrs. CHIPP, HARDY and FOX, comprising the Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in the Chamber of the Board, to consider the subject of improving the pavement on Broadway, so as to make it afford a sure footing for animals, and yet continue to be of easy passage to vehicles. Public attention had been widely called to the meeting, and persons desiring to make practical suggestions or submit plans in furtherance of the important object of the Committee had been solicited to attend. It was, therefore, expected that quite a host of people would be present, and that from the multitude of counsellors some real feasible plan for the immediate improvement of the slipperiness so dangerous to quadrupedal travel on our handsome thoroughfare would surely be laid down. Neither the attendance on or the result of the Committee's session came up to these expectations. Less than a dozen gentlemen were present to enlighten the Committee on the important subjects which has been the burden of so many complaints by correspondents in the newspapers within a month past. The gentlemen who came were chiefly inventors and contractors. The omnibus, hack and cart owners, whose complaints have been loud and frequent over the smoothness of the Broadway pavement, were not represented at all. Alderman CHIPP, the Chairman of the Committee, who is earnestly inclined to do something speedily to better the condition of the faulty pavement, had been the recipient of at least a dozen letters within a fortnight past from omnibus owners, entreating him to push forward some measure to prevent Broadway from being any more "a hard road to travel." Thinking that these gentlemen, from their unfortunate and damaging experiences, had been prompted to thought in the matter, and had conceived ideas of how to make a proper change in the character of the Russ pavement, he requested their attendance at the session of the Committee, but none came. They perhaps labor under the delusive notion that all that is wanted to make the pavement good for horses to travel over is money, and that the City has plenty of it, but wants some pressure upon the Common Council to bring it out for this work. The desideratum in this matter is not money, but brains—a mind to evolve some clearly practical plan to accomplish the desired improvement, and the plan to be simple and self-demonstrable, so as not to require discussion, comparison or experiment. The Broadway pavement has already been experimented upon sufficiently. One man has tried his particular plan on one block, and another has tried his idea on another block, and the results have not given safety to animals, or a big contract to any inventor.

Mr. JOHN H. BETTS, a stonecutter by trade, first addressed the Committee. He has invented a machine for cutting grooves in pavement, but the machine has never been constructed for a thorough application to actual work. A model has been made, which works well. He could cut grooves directly or obliquely across the street, in lines as desired, and also make transverse grooves, all of width and depth as might be required, but say one inch deep, beveled, and meeting at that depth, and the width about the same, for $3 per square yard, which is the price for putting down first-class Belgian pavement. He lacked the means to construct a proper machine, which would cost from $1,500 to $1,800, and therefore he could not groove a block as a test of the utility of his invention.

Mr. SAMUEL HALL spoke next. He wants all sewer, gas and water connections on the street to be made, and then to replace the Russ pavement with oblong slabs of stone, of narrow width but good depth, standing edgewise, about an inch apart, the interstices to be packed with fine sand, and joints to be broken by lapping. He had not estimated the cost of carrying out this idea.

Mr. W. S. TISDALE next proposed a plan. He gave his idea briefly, and without the slightest waste of words. He says the arch of the pavement has been depressed so that the joints between the blocks are as smooth as their surface, and so close that tenpenny nails could not be driven in them. He proposes to turn over the blocks (literally, to turn the street "upside down,") and as the blocks are slightly beveled, wedge-like spaces would exist between them, which spaces he would fill with concrete or cement of a character that could be readily chiseled out. He had not estimated the cost of making such a change.

Mr. JOHN H. HARDENBROOK, of the *Tribune*, decidedly favored the Belgian pavement. It had been thoroughly tried and was considered good beyond fault, and in respect to subjection to great and incessant travel, its use in the Bowery demonstrated its excellence. Grooving had been tried on Broadway, but time and travel soon obliterated the grooves. If grooving should be resorted to, the remedy would have to be applied often.

Mr. BETTS explained that the use of grooves would merely be to prevent horses from slipping, and as they would be so cut as to be crossed by wheels, the wear would not be much greater than to the smooth pavement; and the grooves could be deepened when necessary.

Mr. HARDENBROOK explained that by the adoption of the Belgian pavement for Broadway, the use of the present stones, broken to the proper size, would far reduce the ordinary cost of laying this kind of pavement.

Mr. CHARLES SWANTER said he dealt in a peculiar cement, very little manufactured in this country, but which is made a great deal in England, and had used it in slating roofs for the past fifteen years. Its manufacture was a secret. It would never melt by the heat of the sun nor become brittle by the action of the cold. He proposed to spread this over the pavement, mixed with light gravel to the thickness of one inch, at the price of $1 per square yard. He was willing to cover one block to test the plan. The cement would set according to the arrangement of mixture; it could be made to dry forthwith or gradually, so as to take several days, and when dry, was irremovable, except by hammering it off in powdered particles, and was incombustible.

Mr. DANIEL S. DARLING, of Brooklyn, would set cobble stones in tar and fine sand, upon platform sections of plank and timber, arranged to have an equal bearing across the entire street, yet remarkable for the purposes of making connections with sewers and gas and water mains.

Mr. JAMES HUME, who has long been a Corporation contractor, proposed to take up the present blocks, quarter and re-lay them in a bed of sand, leaving the existing bed of the pavement undisturbed. This change he could make at the price of $2 50 per square yard.

Mr. HUME's idea would make the new pavement a very close type to the Belgian, the only difference being that the broken blocks would be slightly smaller than the average size of the trap-blocks.

No further remarks being offered, Alderman CHIPP said the Committee stood adjourned to two o'clock P. M., on Monday, and in the meantime they would be pleased to receive plans in writing from any one who wished to aid them.

The Disaster in the Bay.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON THE BODY OF THE SECOND OFFICER—HE WAS BEARER OF DISPATCHES TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY SEWARD, FROM THE DOMINICAN GOVERNMENT—THE DISPATCHES SAVED AND SENT ON TO WASHINGTON—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE WRECKED MEN, ETC., ETC.

In the TIMES of yesterday was published an account of the wreck of the British schooner *Viator*, on Romer Shoals, in the Lower Bay, on the night of Wednesday last, in which it was stated that the crew of the unfortunate craft were all rescued with the exception of the Second mate. DANIEL CLARKE, who died from exhaustion after being taken on board the pilot boat *Moses H. Grinnell*. The crew of the pilot boats *Moses H. Grinnell* and *Fannie*, in the exercise of a heroism seldom equaled, saved the Captain of the *Viator*, his first officer, and brought off all the seamen, four in number, by going to the wreck in small row-boats during a heavy gale.

The schooner, while coming up the bay during the severe gale of Tuesday night last, was driven on the shoals, at 11 o'clock. The officers and crew, from that time until 4 o'clock next morning, worked with untiring zeal to save their craft, but in vain. The wind was blowing a terrible gale from W. N. W. At the hour last named she capsized, and all hope of saving either vessel or cargo was abandoned. Thenceforte their efforts were directed to the salvation of themselves.

The body of Mr. CLARKE, second mate, was brought to this City, and conveyed to the First Precinct Station-house. Coroner WILDEY yesterday afternoon held an inquest, and the following further particulars were obtained:

From 4 o'clock in the morning, when the vessel capsized, until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when the crew were rescued by the pilot-boats, their condition was one of extreme hardship and suffering. They had nothing to eat, the wind blew with great violence, the waves crushed over the wreck, and the cold was intense. During the latter part of the forenoon, it was discovered that CLARKE, the deceased, was failing rapidly. He was so much overcome that he could scarcely speak. Mr. J. L. RUDOLPH, the First Officer, took off his own gloves, and put them on deceased's hands. To protect himself he pulled his stockings from his feet, and used them for mittens. During all these hours of peril, vessels frequently passed down the bay within a short distance, and two or three Government steamers were descried not far away. But their means of making signals were very limited, and it was not until every way which they could devise for making known their distressed situation had been tried and found useless, that relief was afforded. About the middle of the day, the Captain, (ROBBINS,) who had been constantly on the watch for passing vessels, saw, coming down the bay, two pilot-boats. He at at once commenced to make such signals of distress as he thought would be most likely to attract attention. He threw up his arms, tied a handkerchief to a stick and waved it to and fro. And here we may relate the most providential part of the affair. Capt. ROBBINS and his men had about given up the case as hopeless. All their efforts seemed abortive. The pilot-boats were sailing rapidly down, and with them, as with those which had preceded, the wrecked men remained unnoticed. The Captain resolved to make one more trial to save himself and men. He threw up his arms, and made such other motions as he thought would indicate to any beholder their distressed situation. Just at the instant of these lost signals of Capt. ROBBINS, Mr. MORLEY, one of the men of the pilot-boat *Grinnell*, happened to take up a spy-glass, and with that to his eye, he looked in the direction of the wreck. He saw the Captain's signals and immediately knew them to be those of distress. The boats were at once steered toward the suffering men. After much peril and difficulty the men were all brought off in small boats, as before stated, but CLARKE died of exhaustion soon after being taken on the *Grinnell*. In his possession were found near $1,000 in Spanish and American gold, and what is of much more importance, the deceased had with him a water-proof bag or satchel containing special dispatches from the Dominican Government to President LINCOLN and Secretary SEWARD. These dispatches the dying man clung to with the same tenacity that he clung to his life. He would not part with them until he had abandoned all hope of living, and then, by signs more than by words, he told those present that he wanted a promise that these dispatches would be safely delivered to the Government in Washington. After the inquest Coroner WILDY took charge of them, and last evening he left for the Capital for the purpose of carrying out the last request of the dying man.

The deceased was a native of Massachusetts, aged about 45 years. His remains are detained at Mr. WINTERBOTTOM's, undertaker in Spring-street, to await the arrival of his relatives.

General Court-Martial.

Pursuant to orders of Maj.-Gen. DIX, a General Court-martial will assemble at 10 A. M., on Monday, at the building formerly occupied as the Headquarters of the Metropolitan Police. The chief business of the Court will be the trial of several officers of Gen. SPINOLA's division, who are charged with frauds in the enlistment of soldiers. The reported kidnapping of sailors from a French man-of-war in our harbor will receive due attention, specific charges having been made relative thereto. Annexed is a list of the officers composing the Court: Capt. J. P. Lockman, 119th New-York; Capt. D. L. Sullivan, 69th New-York; Capt. G. H. Vanderyee, 145th New-York; Capt. J. D. Hearn, 164th New-York; Lieut. James Forrest, 73d New-York; Lieut. K. G. Mooney, 150th New-York; Lieut. C. Hunter, 13th New-York battery; Capt. Wright Rives, A. D. C., Judge Advocate.

The Fort Lafayette Military Commission.

The members of this Board met at Fort Lafayette at 10 A. M. yesterday, and transacted a large amount of business—the full Board being present. In this preliminary organization the prisoners are brought before the Commission, papers relative to the case are introduced, and a thorough examination is held. The sessions of the Board are strictly private, but the trials to follow their inquiries will be open to the public. The members of the Commission embark daily from the Government dock at Castle Garden on the steamer *Henry Burden*.

The Raid Upon the Banks.

No little sensation was created yesterday among our business community by the article in yesterday's TIMES, entitled as above. There appears to have been an error in it so far as the Marine Bank is concerned, and the following note will set that right:

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 21, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: In the article in this morning's TIMES, entitled, "A Raid on the Banks," a limited number are named as being the only banks that paid their taxes voluntarily, without expressing any opinion as to the propriety or justice of paying said taxes. I would state that this bank holds a receipt for taxes paid in full in December last. Respectfully yours,

J. D. FISH, President.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright and family, Pennsylvania; Robert Earle and family, Hockheimer; J. D. Clayton, Denver; Wm. H. Gowdey, Nashville, and H. S. Hazleton, Boston, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. Brownell, Washington; Capt. R. S. Gardner, U.S. Army; Horatio S. Seymour, Buffalo; R. T. Reynolds, San Francisco; Dr. F. W. James, Missouri; H. H. Curtiss, St. Louis, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. McMurtrie, U. S. Navy; Col. C. H. Town and wife, Detroit; Capt. O. T. Cushman, First Vermont cavalry; J. H. Manning and wife, Sixth corps; William Stokes, Philadelphia, and Capt. D. F. Wright, Fifty-first U. S. Infantry, are at the Astor House.

FROM MEXICO.

Better Prospects of the Liberals—Uraga Prepared for a Sturdy Defence—Juarez at Zatecas—Movements of the French Army.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Jan. 21.

A letter from Guadalajara, of the 6th instant, contradicts the Mexican news received from Havana, via the overland telegraph. It states that the French, numbering 5,000, under Gen. BAZAINE, occupied La Potolin, on the 4th instant, without opposition. The people kept quiet. Many of the wealthy Mexicans had previously left.

URAGA with 8,000 Mexicans, was prepared to make a stand in the mountain defiles leading to Bolima.

It was reported that Gen. BAZAINE would not advance towards Colina, but would open a way to some Pacific port, the latter being the most important undertaking considering the distance from Vera Cruz, and the impracticability of getting supplies thence. Should the reports be confirmed that MIRAMON had been beaten at Callaja, and that DIAOS had driven the French from Orizaba, the result of Gen. BAZAINE's campaign would be problematical.

President JUAREZ was at Zatecas, where DOBLADO had assembled a large army, and there the French are destined to meet a more resolute defence than elsewhere west of the City of Mexico.

The traitor, Gen. MEJIA, called by the Mexicans the murderer of COMONFORT, had occupied San Luis Potosi, and Gen. NEGRETE, in endeavoring to recapture the place, was desperately defeated.

The Funeral of Stephen C. Foster.

PITTSBURGH, PA., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The funeral of STEPHEN C. FOSTER, the well-known musical composer, occurred this afternoon. The services, which took place in Trinity Church, were unusually impressive, and well attended by a large audience, embracing the musical talent of the city, some of whom participated in the ceremonies. The remains were conveyed to the Alleghany Cemetery, where the last sad rites were performed. A splendid brass band was in attendance, which performed two of the most popular airs of the eminent composer—"Come where My Love Lies Dreaming," and "Old Folks at Home"—in a manner which imparted a thrilling effect to the solemn ceremonies.

Trial of a Railroad Conductor for Embezzlement.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The trial of F. P. HILL, a conductor on the Reading Railroad, charged with embezzling the funds of the company, has created much excitement here to-day, the Court-house being crowded with witnesses and spectators.

Among the witnesses called to-day were the President and Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, the latter being for the defence. The evidence for the prosecution and defence has been closed, and the arguments of the counsel will begin to-morrow.

From Memphis.

CAIRO, Thursday, Jan 21.

The steamer *Memphis*, with 533 bales of cotton for St. Louis and the East, with Memphis dates to the 19th, arrived to-day.

The steamer *City Belle*, chartered for New-Orleans with Sanitary stores by the State of Indiana, returned to-day, bringing up twenty sick and wounded Indiana soldiers.

The Third Iowa cavalry at Little Rock have reënlisted, 700 strong.

The Kentucky Legislature.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Thursday, Jan. 21.

The election of Senator was prevented in the Senate to-day by fillibustering until the hour of adjournment. The House nominated Messrs. BALL, GUTHRIE, BURNHAM, BUTLER and BUCKNER as candidates.

Evening Exchange.

FIFTH-AV. HOTEL, Thursday, Jan. 21.

(Reported by R. H. GALLAHER & BRO., Brokers, No. 18 William-st.)

$145,000	Amer. Gold	157⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.	137½
25,000	do.	s3.157⅝	300	Ill. Cen. R.	131¾
90,000	do.	157⅝	200	do.	131⅝
5,000	do.	157⅞	300	do.	b5.131⅝
1000	Erie Railroad	108¾	300	do.	b3.131¾
100	do.	b3.108¾	100	Mar. Min. Co.	s10 31¾
300	Erie Pref.	102⅞	100	do.	31
100	do.	b3.102⅞	100	do.	30¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	136⅛	100	Reading R.	116⅝
500	Gal. & Chic. R.	115¾		Hudson, offered	140
200	do.	b3. 115⅝		Asked	140¾
900	Clev. & Pitts.	118¼		Canton, offered	36
400	do.	b3.118⅜		Asked	37
1700	do.	118⅜		Fort Wayne, offered	87¼
400	Mich. So.	88		Asked	88
50	do.	b3 88		Cumberland, offered	47¾
100	do.	88⅛		Asked	48½
300	do.	88⅛		Clev. & Tol. R offered	139
100	do.	s3 88⅛		Asked	141

[Advertisement.]

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS BURNED IN A CHURCH IN CHILI.—Sketches taken on the spot by Dr. Charles Henriques, giving exterior and interior views of this awful tragedy, showing their horrible sufferings during the conflagration, and the most sublime and interesting spectacle ever presented, will be given in DEMOREST'S NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS of this week, ready on FRIDAY, with many other splendid illustrations, valuable literary matter, new type, &c. Price 8 cents; sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT CAN WE DO BEST?—Organization indicates this. Examinations, with full written charts, given daily, by FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists, No. 308 Broadway. A class of ladies and gentlemen meet for instruction Tuesday and Friday evenings. Parents and teachers would do well to attend.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets.... 5 05 | Moon sets.... 6 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 32 | Gov. Island.. 7 21 | Hell Gate.. 8 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

Cleared.

Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Bark Caennais, (Fr.,) Briand, Havre, Vatable & Reynaud.

Brigs Geo. Ludlow, (Br.,) Wilson, Newcastle, Del.; Warren, Smith, Philadelphia, James Hand; Vaughin, (Br.,) Blandford, Rio Janeiro, G. S. Coit; Matilda B., (Br.,) Reynolds, Cadiz, D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners Czar, Hammond, Fernandina, Fla., Baker & Dayton; Z. Secor, Chase, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; White Cloud, Burge, Fortress Monroe, B. C. Wheeler & Co.; Henry Brown, Latcham, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Pioneer, (Br.,) Morrison, Halifax, R. P. Buck & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Reed, Halifax, D. R. De Wolff; J. J. Housman, Wishart, York River, Moreau & Parker; S. Sawyer, Gamage, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Bucentaur, McFarland, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Minerva L. Wedmore, Farrell, Fortress Monroe, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Annie Laurie, Slocum, Rio Grande de Sul, D. R. De Wolff.

Sloop Thomas Hull, Hull, Providence, L. Kenny.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Sumner, Hilton Head, S. C., Jan. 18, with the 26th Ohio regiment, to U. S. Quartermaster. Experienced very severe weather off Hatteras.

U. S. steam transport Trade Wind, Babbidge, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 17, to U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Decatur, Fargo, Hilton Head, S. C., 4 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to L. Kenny.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship White Eagle, (Br., of Glasgow,) Williams, Foo-Chow-Foo Sept. 12, teas, etc., to Thayer & Peabody. Sept. 17, lat. 14 33, lon. 109 27, spoke Br. ship Queen of the Ocean, from Whampoa for London, and saw her again Nov. 18, in lat. 29 16, lon. 44 13.

Bark Mercur, (Dan.,) Rickmers, Cadiz 44 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had fine weather until the last 3 days, when experienced heavy westerly gales.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Demerara 17 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Brig Mauricio, (Hol.,) Schroeder, Curacoa Jan. 6, with salt, etc., to Dovall & Co. The bark International, from New-York in 12 ds., arr. 5th inst.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Thompson, Rio Grande 57 ds., with hides, etc., to Ogden & Lacombe. Left no vessels.

Brig Romaine, (Br.,) Card, Windsor, N. S., 25 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff. Will discharge at Port Morris.

Brig Nancy, (Dan.,) Spilsen, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Mary, Wooster, Key West 7 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Kate Merrill, Weeks, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wide World, Adams, Baltimore, with coal.

BELOW—Brig Ellen, (Br.,) from ——.

WIND—Sunset, W., calm.

Sailed.

Jan. 20—Ships Constitution, Daniel Webster, Wm. Rathbone.

Barks Indus, Holland, Arethusa, Sam. Sheppard.

Brigs T. W. Rowland, Jane McClellan, Annie Collins, Elizabeth, Idelio, M. W. Holt.

Schr. E. S. Potter.

Steamer Havana.

Jan. 21—Steamship Glasgow.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—The pilot-boat Wm. H. Aspinwall, No. 21, while lying at anchor under the Cedars, 20th inst., was run into by the schr. R. Fowler, hence for Baltimore, returning. Had rail and plank-shear stove, and two of the planks cut through. The schooner left her bowsprit, jibbooms and flying-jib on the deck of the pilot-boat. A survey will be held on the boat to-day.

The ship Garibaldi, which touched on the S. W. Spit while proceeding to sea, yesterday, came off same day with the flood-tide without damage. She is anchored at the Spit, and will proceed on her voyage the first fair wind.

Domestic Ports.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 18—Arr. schrs. Boston, Wall, from Calais for New-York; E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, for do.; Knight, Taylor, Ellsworth, for Washington, D. C.; George E. Prescott, Mills, Vinalhaven for Fortress Monroe.

Sailed—Brigs Abby Watson, Nameau, Alruccabah; schrs. Cabot, S. A. Hammond, Enchantress, Hardscrabble, Cwen Bearse, Rising Dawn, Grace Gridler, J. B. Austin, Jennie Morton, Algona, Clara W. Elwell, Boston, E. G. Willard, and Knight.

Jan. 19—Arr. brigs L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) from New-York for St. John, N. B.; Burchard and Towey, Haskell, Calais, for New-London; schrs. Fellow Craft, (Br.,) Willingale, Aux Cayes Dec. 28, of and for St. John, N. B.; Courier, Scudder, Calais, for New-York.

8 A. M., weather calm, with fog and rain.

In port, the above arrivals of to-day, and brig Caledonian, (Br.,) repairing; schrs. Clara, repairing; Gen. Peavy, wtg.; Harriet Baker, Annie Westbrook, Ida, Isabel Blake, Leonessa, Maine Law, Pallas, and Geo. E. Prescott.

Spoken, &c.

China—Dutch bark, from Hong Kong for Sanaring, Sept. 19, lat. 10 59 S., lon. 109 05 E.

Kate Kearney—Br. ship, from London for Shanghai, 98 ds. out, Oct. 9, lat. 1 54 S., lon. 107 17 E.

Lady Wharncliffe—Br. ship, from Shanghai, 28 ds. out, Sept. 25, lat. 6 54 S., lon. 108 58 E.

Robert Watson—Br. ship, from Shanghai for London, 32 ds. out, Sept. 25, lat. 6 54 S., lon. 108 58 E.

Spray of the Ocean—Br. ship, from Foo-chow for London, 76 ds. out, Nov. 11, lat. 24 13, lon. 57.

Servaunais—Fr. ship, from Bourbon for Havre, 28 ds. out, Nov. 30, lat. 35, lon. 18.

Sultana—Br. ship, from London for Bombay, Dec. 22, on the equator, in lon. 28.

Suwannee—brig, hence for Aspinwall, Jan. 13, lat. 28, lon. 64.

Sauver—Fr. bark, from Marseilles, strg. E., was seen, Jan. 15, lat. 33 42, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Demerara, Jan. 4, schr. C. D. Horton, McKeon, for New-York in 6 ds.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG,

AT HIS CONSULTING ROOMS,

DEAFNESS AND CATARRH.

No. 23 FORSYTH-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1863.

Dr. Von Eisenberg:

DEAR SIR: Without recapitulating the numerous benefits I have received through your wonderful cure of the deafness I have labored under many years, the blessings I enjoy will convince the most skeptical.

I have tried many aurists, in Europe and America, without success. I was still deaf as a post.

Three years ago I entered your office, underwent one operation, hoping, yet doubting, I should receive any relief, but was agreeably disappointed in finding the genius of your profession.

The innate skill you possess cured my deafness in one almost painless operation.

The joy I experienced was indescribable; 'twas a new life to me.

My hearing is perfect to this day.

I strongly advise all who are suffering under a difficulty of hearing, or total deafness, to consult you immediately, as I personally recommend all who apply to me. The numerous calls trespass on my time and patience, yet, remembering my own long, weary affliction, causes me to pity them.

This is not written to advertise your well-known, unrivaled reputation—that would be peurile; but as a measure of precaution, to induce all to call on you at once, without troubling me; yet I do not refuse to see any one who comes to me. This is the only way I can show my gratitude.

I also call the attention of those who are suffering from Catarrh, which disease I have labored under one year or more.

I experienced difficulty in breathing, langour, heaviness over the eyes, a sense of tightness on the brain, and copious expectorations of a hard and viscid nature. Accompanying this is a "polypus," quite filling the right nostril. On the 25th ult. you operated on both, killing the polypus, which is gradually passing away, and giving me great relief from the Catarrh. One more operation will effectually cure.

This testimonial brings with it my unalloyed and grateful thanks, with but a poor delineation of your wondrous skill as an Aurist.

I am, Sir, yours very gratefully,

EDWARD TEMPLE HARRISON.

DR. VON EISENBERG'S OFFICE

NO. 816 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COLGATE & CO.'S

HONEY SOAP,

BROWN WINDSOR

GLYCERINE,

BATH AND PALM

SOAPS.

All the above are WARRANTED equal to any, and are superior to most of the imported.

For sale by nearly all the respectable Druggists and Perfumers in the

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EAGLE MILLS.

TABER & PLACE,

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DEALERS IN

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&c., &c., &c.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED

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OFFICE, No. 94 FRONT-ST.

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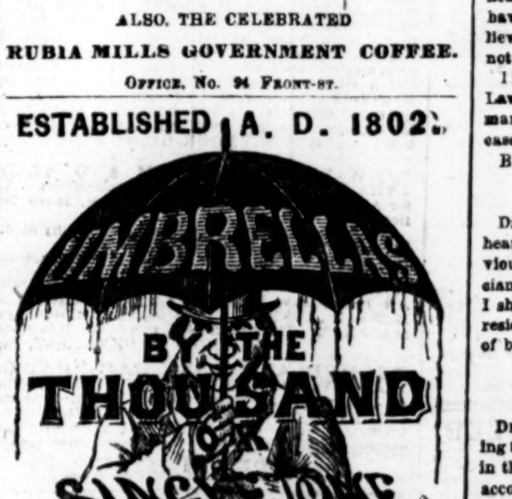

NOTHING BUT NECK-TIES.

JOBBERS

will find, at No. 346 WARREN-ST., N. Y., the most extensive assortment of NECK-TIES ever exhibited in America.

F. P. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers.

DEAFNESS,

CATARRH,

Discharges from the Ear, Noises in the Head, and all Diseases of the

EAR AND THROAT,

Exclusively Treated by

DR. LIGHTHILL,

Author of "A Popular Treatise on Deafness," "Letters on Catarrh," &c., &c., at his office

34 ST. MARK'S PLACE.

Office hours from 9, A. M. till 3, P. M.

FROM F. L. CAGWIN, ESQ.,

PRESIDENT CITY BANK, JOLIET, ILL.

Dr. Lighthill:

DEAR SIR: It affords me the greatest satisfaction to be able to inform you that I am still improving, and have the highest hopes that my ear will be entirely well by the time you at first mentioned it would take to effect a cure. I can say that I am truly thankful to the kind Providence which directed me to you. Since the first few days' use of your prescription, my ear has improved, and almost at once. I was relieved from a very depressed state of feeling and an almost intolerable case, to an elastic and hopeful state of mind. What Dr. John Nott replied to me as his experience, has been mine so far. My catarrhal trouble seems very much better also, and, indeed, altogether my health never was so good. I am weighing some five pounds more than is usual for me, (and more than I ever weighed before.)

I can but hope that it may be the good fortune of many with like troubles, to fall in the way of the benefit of your skill, and knowing how great the fear of imposition is with those, who in time past, may like myself have suffered by it, and feeling a wish, sincerely at this time, to aid and commend you in establishing a high and deserved position amongst us in your profession. I beg, therefore, that you will not hesitate to refer to me, as it may be of use. I also inclose herewith, Professor Nott's reply to my letter of inquiries, which I deem highly creditable to you, and of great importance to others, as it has been to me. I will visit you again soon. In the meantime, believe me, Yours, very sincerely,

JOLIET, Ill., July 17, 1863. F. L. CAGWIN.

FROM REV. JOHN NOTT, D. D.,

PROFESSOR IN UNION COLLEGE, SCHENECTADY, NEW-YORK.

FONDA, N. Y., April 20, 1863.

F. L. Cagwin, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: I received your letter of April 23 to-day. I have had from infancy one very deaf ear, and always discharging more or less offensive matter. This year both ears became diseased, running very much, very offensive, producing the greatest debility of body and depression of spirits, and my hearing impaired in the highest degree. In such a condition, I placed myself under the care of Dr. Lighthill. He has fully restored me. I hear well; the dizziness and the discharge have been removed and have not returned. The stopping of the running has given me the highest elasticity and vigor of body, and a flow of spirits, while my fears were that stopping the discharge would prove detrimental or dangerous.

I esteem, or rather have learned to esteem, Dr. Lighthill—for he was a stranger to me until I was his patient—as a gentleman and a man of science, in whom the highest confidence may be placed. Yours, very truly,

JOHN NOTT.

A boy of mine, four years old, who had been quite hard of hearing for over a year, has been completely restored by Dr. Lighthill, after a short course of treatment.

A. C. HEWLETT, No. 86 6th-av.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1863.

This is to certify that I have been troubled for some time with partial deafness, and a very unpleasant ringing sound in the head, which rendered conversation difficult, except in a loud tone of voice. I take great pleasure in stating that under the skillful and painless treatment of Dr. Lighthill, my hearing has been restored, and the singing sound in the head has ceased.

H. P. WYANT, with J. W. Mersereau, No. 2 Warren-st.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1863.

I do hereby certify that for the past fifteen months my hearing has been affected to a considerable extent, and that by an operation of Dr. Lighthill I have been restored to my full hearing. As I reside in Detroit and intend leaving for home soon, those desiring to know the veracity of this may inquire of Mr. T. J. McArthur, No. 484 Broadway.

P. McTERNEY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, June 17, 1863.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring to perfect hearing my right ear, which had been deaf for some time, caused by a cold. As I am obliged to leave for New-Orleans in a few days, those who may wish to make further inquiries may call on my brother, Mr. H. C. Potter, No. 78 Reade-st., firm of Streeter, Faxon & Potter, who will be happy to give any information desired.

O. O. POTTER,

Captain and A. Q. M., Department of the Gulf.

NEW-YORK, April 18, 1863.

A little daughter of mine has been afflicted with a troublesome discharge from both ears, the result of scarlet fever. Dr. Lighthill, under whose care I placed her, has removed the discharge completely, and improved her hearing.

W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

No. 12 CORTLANDT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

DR. E. B. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* It is with the kindest feelings toward you, and hoping to do service to some one who is afflicted, that I forward the inclosed document to you:

To whom it may concern: I am personally acquainted with the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in a case of discharge from the ear and chronic inflammation of the throat, and would be pleased to give further information on application.

W. D. W. WEEKS.

I have been suffering for some time with noise in my head and deafness. Having applied to Dr. Lighthill, I have great pleasure in saying that he has completely relieved me, so that now I can hear as well as ever, and am not troubled with the noise in my head.

I may also mention that a young man named Henry Laws, staying with me, was also afflicted in a similar manner, and Dr. Lighthill was equally successful in his case. JOHN MURDOCK, No. 127 Fulton-st.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 2, 1863.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render on application to me at my residence, No. 173 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

W. H. WATERBURY.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

DR. LIGHTHILL—*Dear Sir:* I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ear, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good, and she is as well, as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

No. 79 GRAND-ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 23, 1862.

I placed my wife under the care of Dr. Lighthill for deafness in one ear of nearly three years' standing, accompanied by constant noises. The result is that her hearing is now entirely restored, and she is relieved of the noises. Those residing in New-York, who are desirous of further information may address my brother-in-law, Capt. William Edwards at No. 95 East 34th-st., who is acquainted with the circumstances of the case.

FRANCIS GOULDY.

DYSPEPSIA

AND

DISEASES RESULTING FROM

DISORDERS OF THE LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS,

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

These Bitters

HAVE PERFORMED MORE CURES!

HAVE AND DO GIVE BETTER SATISFACTION!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

HAVE MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR THEM

Than any other article in the market.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR PREPARATION,

BUT

THE BEST TONIC

In the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO!

From Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Meeting, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family and have been so pleased with their effects that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink." Yours truly,

LEVI G. BECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this City, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

8th, below Coates-st., Philadelphia.

From Rev. Warren Randolph, Pastor of Baptist Church Germantown, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have been greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects in others.

Yours, truly, WARREN RANDOLPH,

Germantown, Penn.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, respectfully. J. H. TURNER.

No. 726 North 19th-st.

From Rev. J. M. Lyons, formerly Pastor of the Columbus (N. J.) and Milestown (Penn.) Baptist Churches, New-Rochelle, N. Y.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure thus, of my own accord, to bear testimony to the excellence of the German Bitters. Some years since, being much afflicted with Dyspepsia, I used them with very beneficial results. I have often recommended them to persons enfeebled by that tormenting disease, and have heard from them the most flattering testimonials as to their great value. In cases of general debility, I believe it to be a tonic that cannot be surpassed. J. M. LYONS.

From Rev. Thomas Winter, Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—*Dear Sir:* I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours,

T. WINTER, Roxborough, Penn.

From Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Penn.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Respected Sir:* I have been troubled with Dyspepsia nearly twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health, after having taken five bottles.

Yours, with respect,

J. S. HERMAN.

PRICES.

Large Size, (holding nearly double quantity,) $1 per Bottle—half dozen.......... $5.

Small Size, 75c. per Bottle—half dozen.......... $4.

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANUFACTORY,

NO. 631 ARCH-STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

JONES & EVANS,

Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,

Proprietors.

☞ For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters. Cut out the advertisement and send for it.

NEW-YORK AGENCY AT

HELMBOLD'S CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

NO. 594 BROADWAY.